Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VII. NO. 16 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
18th January ..	Manora ..	7876
25th „ ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th „ ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th „ ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd „ ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
7th Febfuary..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamers	
1919		
17th January ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
„ ..	Chakla ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
„ ..	Digra ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
„ ..	Khosrau ..	Mombassa, Lindi and Delagoa Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	14th Jan.	20th Jan.
Tosan Maru	Matsuo ..	3856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinryu Maru.	T. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	25th Jan.	31st Jan.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK !
and to write with a bad ink.
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Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.
Ag nt.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD.
BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskoll, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00-
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Juliundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOMAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerafaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.
GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY
"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED
SAREES."
Our Prices are the "Cheapest."
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.
This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.
THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED
Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
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For Gujarat.
MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, Via Anand.
For Berar & C.P.
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan.
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.

For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—

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Secretaries.
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AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

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The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

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Managing Agents Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner
Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions, such as, (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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KHETWADI, BOMBAY, 4.

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SQUIBB'S

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from all over the country on account of

THE WAVE OF

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and

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now passing over it. It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

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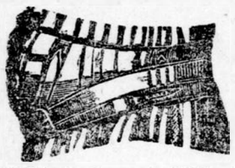
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Rupees 1-2-0 per tin.
Post Extra.

Chapman's Abdominal Supporters



are the best because they support without pressure in case of Corpulency, Umbelicus Gastroptosis, Appendicitis, and of Surgical operations.

With development of Scientific methods in treatment of diseases and bodily ailments. Abdominal Supporters have been given more general attention by Medical and Surgical Profession, as well by Public. The whole subject has been carefully thought out by us and every improvement, which thorough Anatomical knowledge and Mechanical Science can suggest. has been particularly adopted. Each want or complaint has been provided with suitable appliances with the most beneficial and satisfactory result.

Girgaon Bombay. } **Geo. Chapman & Co.** Specialists in Belts & Truss

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ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE



The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots. Rs. 2-10-0

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Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

155, Juma Musjid, Market,

No. 2 BOMBAY.

WAGNER ELECTRIC

Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo

Sole Agent for India—

BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No 4.



A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery.

For prices and particulars apply to

DAMANIA KHAMBATTA & Co.

Elect. & Mech. Engineers & Contractors,

Princess Street, BOMBAY No 2.



FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to

Annapurna Cooker Co.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY





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LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

288, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY No. 3.

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Re. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

Agents Wanted.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY

BOMBAY 10.

TELE. ADD: THOUGHTS. | **Dr. ADAM'S** | PHONE No. 2628.

(Palatable)

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SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL CURE

FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA and

all kinds of Intermittent FEVER

THE BEST PLAGUE PREVENTIVE EVER INTRODUCED.

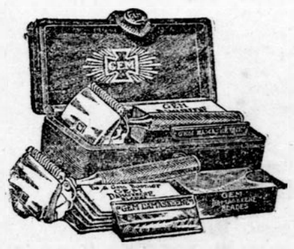
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Gem Damaskeene Safety Razors

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCK

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ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.

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GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

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Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.

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Violin Strings and Orchestral Journals &c., &c.

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35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

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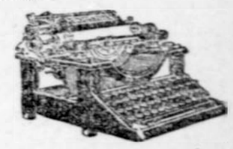
Then see that you get the best that money can buy.

There is one that you really MUST see

WOODSTOCK

The Typewriter Supreme

It is not expensive, the price being Rs. 370 for Foolscap size. It is not complicated,—being the simplest of Typewriters.



Ask for a demonstration given free

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THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF OCULISTS OPTICIANS.

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EST.  1836.

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The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the only FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses, e.g.,

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FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine

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Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.

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Persian Hair Dye.

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(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
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To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS M. T. MADON Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

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THE KABADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 4A.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS, 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS 1½in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 597

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 3 ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN.—The well-known and uptodate Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 136

THE NEW VICTORIA BAND. Director D. A. Fernandes late Director of Victoria Band Nariman House opp. Dr. Karanjia Eye Hospital, Dhobi Talao. 202

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 797.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A good-looking, well educated, highly connected and accomplished girl to marry a handsome highly connected, undergraduate Brahm Kashtrya, young man of 25, bachelor, in very prospering business, annual income about Ten thousand rupees (Rs. 10,000) besides good ancestoral property. DAKSHNI LADY preferred. *Chance open to all Indian liberals.* Apply for further particulars to Mr. H. LALL, care of Messrs. S. N. Lall and Sons, Amritsar. 269

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—New term, just started, students enrolled daily for all commercial examinations of London. Apply PRINCIPAL, eppt. Whiteaway. 327

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!—WANTED—Men requiring sums big and small (not below Rs. 100) at a low rate of interest. Estate, personal interview not necessary. Students too eligible. Write in registered letter if possible, correspondence at the expense of applicants. Wanted clerks, etc., for various duties at different places. L. RAGHUNATH, Mazagaon (G. I. P. R.) 319

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co. 249

WANTED—One L. M. and S. for dispensary at Aden. Pay Rs. 150 p. m., tree lodging. Apply to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 293

CHEMIST with English qualification wanted for Calcutta house. Apply Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 296

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT wanted for Stationery and Fancy business Bombay. Apply Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 291

EUROPEAN with knowledge of arms and ammunition wanted. Good salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 289

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing Gujarati for Correspondence and Accounts. Apply personally JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, 306, Bohra Bazar Street, between 5 and 6 p.m. (S. T.). 263

WANTED—PERSIAN TEACHERS for full or half-day work. Also LADY TEACHERS for the lower forms. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 297

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER for Hindu family to teach English Singing, Sewing, etc. Write to G. K. BHATS, Babulnath, Chowpaty. 282

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, TYPIST preferred. Apply Box No. 57, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 308

WANTED—A smart honest man for cashier and Book-keeping work state experience and salary required to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 231

WANTED—A Latin and French knowing EUROPEAN TUTOR for a IV Standard boy at Cuffe Parade. Apply Box No. 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 281

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with copies of testimonials, if any, to Dr. KARANI Watchhagandhy Road, New Gambevi. 229

WANTED—One experienced CANVASSER for Tea. Only, first class men need apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 66, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 228

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, who has full knowledge and passed an examination. Must be of steady habits. Apply to Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 320

WANTED—A CLERK with knowledge of Joint Stock Company's accounts, one knowing Gujarati preferred. Apply AGENTS, MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 240

WANTED—Smart and influential SALESMAN. For Piecegoods, Chemicals, Hardware, Dyes, Tea, Provisions and Sundries. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 238

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing to work from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.). Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 328

WANTED by an Import Office, an experienced SALESMAN for Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines and a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply sharp stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 333

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, failed or passed, as Travelling Agents to introduce Pharmaceutical Preparations. Handsome salary with allowance. Good chance for capable and pushing men. Apply Box No. 89, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 292

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT (graduate or undergraduate with Sanskrit as second language) for Balashram at Cutch-Mandvi. Apply in person with testimonials, if any, to Messrs. HUNSRAJ & Co. 20, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, a man with experience preferred. 322

WANTED—For a growing leather business, an energetic MANAGER and two or three competent SALESMEN, who must also be fully acquainted with V. P. and other Parcel systems of despatch work. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 330

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG energetic Accountant with experience in accountancy seeks EMPLOYMENT in or outside Bombay. Write Box No. 99 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 317

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER & CHEMIST in dyehouse, Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 166

A CLOCKS-WINDER wants more work in Bombay, good reference. "S." care of Shivaram Pandharinath Warik, Punekar's Chawl Mugbhat, Girgaum, Bombay. 307

WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—In Gamdevi or such other healthy locality, HOUSE or BUNGALOW with latest sanitary and electric lights arrangements to have convenience for 4 families, each family having at least 5 rooms, its own separate kitchens, servant's quarters and stables. Please write stating lowest rent and full particulars to Box No 44 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 150

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A complete MACHINERY with finishing rolls, boiler and engine of a Silk Finishing Factory and steam and hand looms of a Weaving Factory in good condition and working order; lying at present in Rangoon; for Rangoon delivery. Terms cash and personal inspection solicited. Apply to P. B. No. 444, Rangoon. 266

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7	110
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Empire No. 1 Portable	125
Hammond with Back spacer	125
Blick No. 7 Portable with case	100
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Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with B. S. and Tab. and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. B. S. Tab. with improved 2 piece travelling case Rs. 190. Few left.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
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TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. All latest devices. Equal to new. New Metal Covers, Base Boards and Accessories

	Rs.
Just Unpacked ... L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5 ... and Accessories	225
Williams No. 6, Visible	50
Oliver No. 5, Brief	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols., B. S. & Tab	180
Oliver No. 5, Brief, B. S. & Tab, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible	215
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, B. S. & Tab	
Remington No. 10, Brief, used few months	325
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very decent OFFICE SHIGRAM. Apply Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 314

FOR SALE—PROPERTY at Walkeshwar Road. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 232

FOR SALE—AUSTEN CAR, two-seater, with dicky, single-cylinder, 8-10 H.-P., Screen, Hood, tools complete, Rs. 2,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 94, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 8 N. H.-P., 80 lbs. pressure, Rs. 1,000; Old LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 by 7 Rs. 1,600. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 268

FOR SALE—Pure EUCALYPTUS OIL, Rs. 5 per lb., sample six annas stamps. KRISHNA PRESS, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay—2. 298

FOR SALE—One of the finest sites at Lonavla on Tungarli Hill with charming woods 10 acres and more of INAM LAND with no building fines, etc., with a convenient self-contained bungalow thereon. Owner is selling it as he has no further use. Apply to Mr. VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 310

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on 22nd January, 1919, over 7,300 square yards of very valuable building land at Charni Road, opposite the Allbless Baug, near train, tram and sea, at present occupied by Stephen's Stables. For particulars apply to Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY and Co., Solicitors, or CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 261

A BIG OPPORTUNITY for small investors. Second-hand NORDISK FILMS FOR SALE AT ONCE, condition perfectly satisfactory, and will suit you Thousands of feet at Ridiculously Low Prices. Apply FAR EASTERN FILM CO., LTD. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 207

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For High Class Hindus only, new built house (ground and two upper floors) in Babulnath Road, Gamdevi, with latest appliances. Apply MAVJI GOVINDJI & Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. 225

TO BE LET from now till 15th June, 1919, "HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point Matheran, completely furnished. Accommodation drawing room, dining room and six bedrooms. Ample stabling and servants' quarters. Well kept garden and tennis-court. For particulars apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
"PYRAMID" BRAND

Apply stating requirements to:
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD.,
Cook's Bldg., Fort, Bombay 262

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of one set of Green's Economiser, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store Keeper, will be received by the undersigned on or before 29th January, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 15th January, 1919. 309

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of petrol and commercial spirit required by the Bombay Municipality for one year, commencing March 1st, 1919.

Particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and sent to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, by 12 noon (B. T.), on 1st February, 1919.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 15th January, 1919. 332

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to

VADILAL & Co.,
3531 Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

THE AKOTE COTTON, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventeenth Dividend of Rupees Twenty per share will be paid on and after the 18th January, 1919, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 21st December, 1918, and that the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them on their application in person or in writing to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THERE will be NO RACING to-day Saturday, January 18th.

C. H. KIRKPATRICK,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3707 for two Shares Nos. 11149, 11150, in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Captain C. L. Dyke and last endorsed to Revd. J. D. Dyke, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way. 309

PARTNERSHIP.

A Hindu partner of a firm desires, on separation, to undertake management of a Business concern or to join a capitalist partner. Can accompany in travelling to foreign countries. Please write to Box. No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notice has been given by Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar, under Section 36 (m) and (n) of the Municipal Act, for placing before the Corporation, when the Budget Estimates for 1919-20 are discussed, a motion for reducing the grant for Primary Education by Rs. 65,000 as contribution from Government and for showing the same amount on the Income side.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 17th January, 1919. 324

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of constructing Fire-resisting Petrol and Carbide stores for the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 15th January, 1919. 331

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, for "Building a Sea Wall on the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, (Earth filling behind the Sea Wall)." Value of work will be about Rs. 15,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 750, seven hundred and fifty only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 1,500, one thousand and five hundred only, in Government Promissory Notes according to the present market value will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,

Bombay, 16th January, 1919. 325

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form for the supply of labour for the manufacture of Coir Cordage for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1919, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of 21st January, 1919.

It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any part of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.

Covers must be endorsed "Tender for the manufacture of Coir Cordage" and sent through the Registered Post only and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the schedule, but not less than Rs. 25, which must be sent either in G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed forms of tender and schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of 8 annas only.

All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.

M. W. FAREWELL,
Captain, R. I. M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Kidderpore.
Dated the 3rd January, 1919. 315

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 2-40 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January to 3rd February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 13th January, 1919. 312

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January to 3rd February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 13th January, 1919. 313

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAHIMBHAI CASSUM alias RAHIM CASSUM, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a glass ware merchant, having a shop in Chakla Street, without the Fort .... Deceased.

(1) NOORMAHOMED CASSUM and (2) IBRAHIM CASSUM, residing at Chakla Street, the executors named in the Will of the said deceased...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of January, 1919.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
326 Petitioners Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 KEGS GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tyebally Dawoodbhoy and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. Seddon, Sons and Co., Ltd., of Hull:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Norwich."

Made in England—T. D. and Bros., Bombay—40 kegs genuine white Zinc Paint, sub each 56 lbs.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.; delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHEETINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, near the Baling Press, at Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Bully Gate of Moolji Jaitha Market by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Jamnadas Harakji and Co.:—

C I K Yebisu (Budh Dev) 1-50—50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Grey Sheetings 36in. by 36 yds. by 9¼ lbs. arrived per s.s. "Mitsuki Maru", on 3rd September, 1918 of July Shipment and of Indent No. 286.

C I K Yebisu (Budh Dev) 51-100—50 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Grey Sheetings 36in. by 30 yards by 9¼ lbs. arrived per s.s. "Toyoka Maru" on 12th September, 1918 of August shipment and of Indent No. 286.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MILNER'S SAFE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. F. L. BLAKE, OF STANDARD OIL Co.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, at 22, Altamount Road, at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teak wood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, China ware, books, beds, English organ, sweet-toned piano, Milner's safe, ice box, etc.

The property of the late Mr. F. L. Blake of Standard Oil Co.

The property is on view and catalogues are published.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF C. ANDERSON, ESQ., J.P., MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. T. WORKSHOPS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, at the Bungalow, situated in the B. P. T. Workshops compound at Clarke Bunder (Chamargodi) Mazagon, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order) household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and backwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, beds, sweet-toned piano, lamps, crockeryware, pictures, etc.

The property of C. Anderson, Esq., J. P., Mechanical Superintendent, B. P. T. Workshops.

The property is on view and catalogues will be published.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 side saddle, 2 case velvet ribbons, 3 case teak seeds, 75 gross Codd's 10 oz. soda bottles 6,000 British pattern life belts, 2 cases selected manna large flakes, each case containing 20 boxes, each box 5 lbs.

Household furniture of Mr. Torpay such as dining table meatsafe, dinner waggon, chesterfield suite, chairs, chicks, perambulator, teapoy, baba bed with mattress, etc.

Also double door cupboard, cabinet, musical box, corner cabinets, iron cots with mattresses, English-made baby's piano, drawing room chiffoneer, etc.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons, the following:—

(1) Re:—The late Mrs. E. Wildake:—Jewellery such as pearls, ear-rings, brooches, rings, gold bangles, gold chain, gold pieces, Chubb's small cash box, etc.

(2) Re:—The late Mr. Vikram Ludha:—Copper and brass utensils, mattresses, cushions, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Khatao Premji Lohana, an Insolvent:—

Canvas complete and uncomplete bags, bag handles, canvas slivers, canvas band bags and cordage, cadlas, tokias, iron rods for bags eyelets, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Hassum Ebrahim Khatri, Insolvent:—

1 victoria.

By order of the parties concerned:—

1 "Humber" motor car 12-15 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, "Buke" body, Bosch magnetto in running order.

1 "Prima" motor car 12-15 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Bosch magnetto, Zenith carburretor in running order.

Several second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Jan 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES BRASS SHEATHINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th January, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Sheth M. Gulamalli Abdulhusein at the corner of 1st Bhoivada, Gulalvadi, by order of Messrs. Mithabhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Beersain and Co.:—

18 cases Brass Sheathings, 20 oz., per S. S. Hazas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 671 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919 at 5 p.m., (S. T.), by order of Sheth Harnandray Baijnath at his room at Colaba Cotton Green and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Brothers of Belgaum who have failed to pay margin money:—

480 bales cotton bail Hongal.
100 bales cotton Viramgam.
70 bales cotton Miraj.
21 bales cotton Mathia.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1919.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

82 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Narandas Ramji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Chotalal Chunilal, of Champa Gully:—

10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Chimanlal Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Karsondas:—

9 packages Shirtings No. 2749 or 5001.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Galbaji Veraji and on account and at the risk of Seth Shamji Haridas, of Lakhmidas Market:—

2 packages Dhotees Nos. 3105 to 3505, 7 to 12 yards

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand:—

10 packages Dhotees No. Navda or other, 7 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 638 BALES COTTON.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 1537 OF 1918.

Motilal Chunilal ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Thakerseydas Shivsamal, a firm ... Defendant.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd day of January, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Thakerseydas Shivsamal, the defendants, and in pursuance of the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod in Court on the 16th day of January, 1919, in the above Suit at Colaba at the Cotton Green Room of Messrs. Thakerseydas Shivsamal and on account and at the risk of Motilal Chunilal (of Messrs. Narandas Chunilal), the plaintiff:—

76 bales Cotton Rajkot.
247 bales Cotton Sajan.
2 bales Cotton Kumtha Old.
338 bales Cotton Kumtha.
5 bales Cotton Kudchi.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-Night
MISS PEARL WHITE
in
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
THE HOUSE OF HATE
13th Episode
" ENEMY ALIENS "
14th Episode
" UNDERWORLD ALLIES "

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

FISHING DURING WAR
Interesting and Educational

" KICKED OUT "
Comic by Luke.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes, to Seat 4, Rs. 8. Balcony, Sofa Seat, Rs. 2. Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved class Re. 1. 1st class Ans. 8. 2nd Class Ans. 4, 3rd class Ans. 2.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

DID YOU SEE LAST WEEK'S
INDIAN GRAPHICS!
Thousands and Thousands have greeted them with tremendous acclamation and applause.
TWO MORE INDIAN GRAPHICS THIS WEEK
Featuring
THE MOST IMPOSING MOHORRUM PROCESSION
See the
IMMERSION OF THE TABOOTS OF POONA.
From the Sangum Bridge into the Mutha River
SIMPLY SPLENDID AND MOST PICTURESQUE.
Also
THE GREAT ARMISTIC PROCESSION
One of the grandest parades through the city of Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE

This Column is reserved for the EXCELSIOR THEATRE Co. Ltd., ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager—JAMES McGRATH
Next Monday—Jan. 20th at 9-30 p.m
THE ONE AND ONLY
LAURA GUERITE
LAURA GUERITE
LAURA GUERITE
The Famous Revue Artist in The New Revue
"Let's Go"
written and produced by **Laura Guerite**
SUPPORTED BY
George Ross
The Popular **London Comedian** and **22 artistes** including the Famous
Beauty Chorus
A WONDERFUL SHOW, AN EXCELLENT CAST
A BRILLIANT PRODUCTION, CATCHY MUSIC
SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY, MARVELLOUS COSTUMES
BOOKING OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager:—James McGrath.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents the
FRAWLEY
COMEDY CO.
in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes
Last Two Nights Only
To-Night Sat. 18th Jan. at 9-30
"Fair and Warmer"
Sun 19th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"COMMON CLAY"
Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 1 p.m.
After 4 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.
TO-DAY at 6-30
The Latest Historical War Films
SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

THE EXCELSIOR

Saturday 25th Jan. Matinee at 5-30
Sunday 26th Jan. at 9-30
TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS BY THE
CHERNIAVSKYS
Plans open on Monday next at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
General Manager..... JAMES McGRATH
To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
In 6 Reels—6,500 feet long which flashed the message of
" Carry On !"
Adapted and Produced from the Dramatic work
BY
CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER.
GREAT NEWS! GREAT NEWS!
THE EMPIRE
AND
THE EXCELSIOR
Will show from to-day the following War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
1. HUN FLEET Surrenders to Beatty
(a) Vice-Admiral von Meurer comes to Admiral Sir David Beatty for instructions.
(b) The "KONIGSBERG" bearing th German emissaries, arriving under escort.
(c) Von Meurer comes aboard the "QUEEN ELIZABETH."
2. U-BOATS SURRENDER
End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.
The KING ABOARD the QUEEN ELIZABETH; Honours for Beatty's Men.
The above Film will be Shown in addition to the Advertised programme
NO INCREASE IN PRICES

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager..... JAMES McGRATH
Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p. m
WELLINGTON MILITARY GARRISON
in the Screamingly Funny PANTOMIMIC REVUE
Hip ! Hip !! Hooray !!!
In aid of Sick and Wounded
15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15
and
VAN LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY
The entire cast of
Hip ! Hip !! Hooray !!!
Consists of Ladies, Officers and Men from The Willington Military Garrison, including Six professionals, featuring
Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN"
and
BILLY SHORE as "BASIL"
Don't miss the Wall Scene
Hip ! Hip !! Hooray !!!
The Funniest, Biggest best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs
Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.
BOOKING AT MESSRS. **ROSE & Co.**

NEW
ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 6th & 7th of
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Mystery—deep, dark and baffling pervades each episode of this powerful and enthralling serial. The two episodes to be shown this week are every inch thrilling and absorbing.
Also showing
PICTORIAL NEWS
JUST TO HAND!
(a) **ENTRY OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS INTO BRUGES**
Thrilling Historic Scenes in the Ancient City.
(b) **VICTORY SCENES HOME AND ABROAD**
LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.
Also a
COMEDY IN TWO PARTS.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.

G. I. P.
BYCULLA MACHANICS' INSTITUTE
DANCE
Friday the 24th January at 9-30 p.m
Admission { Member with 2 Ladies Rs. 1. Non. Member with 2 Ladies Rs. 2.
C. B. GARDNER,
Hon. Secretary.

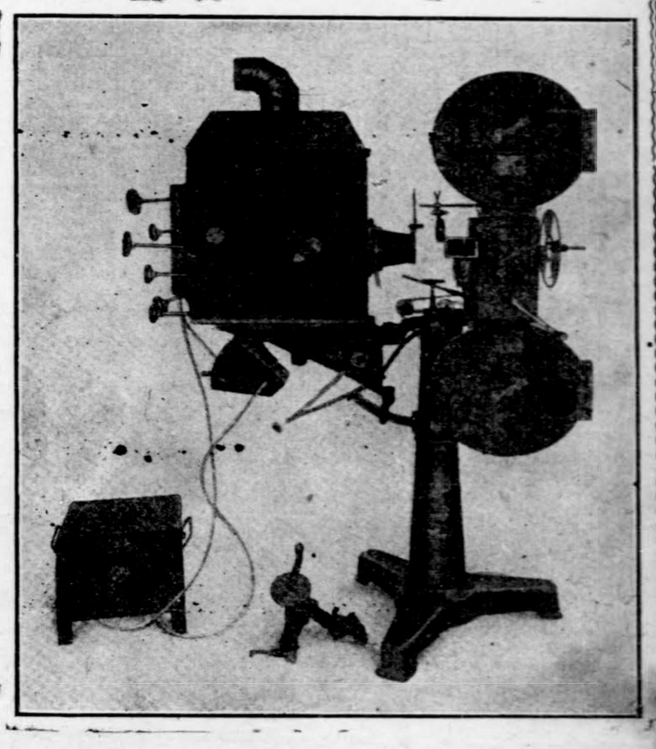
A Rare Opportunity for the Lovers of Music
SHOKY HINDUSTANI CONCERT !!
JILL CARNATIC SONGS !!
By
Miss Jorajani Bai
(alias)
Gauharjan
of South India
On Sunday 19th Jan. 1919 at 9-30 p.m.
AT VICTORIA THEATRE GRANT ROAD
Rates from Rs. 5 to As. 8.
Plan at the Hall from 9 a.m.
Concert Organiser C. GOPAULA CHETTI

AMUSEMENTS.

Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming
Take Care
Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture
Men Who Know
The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless
The Projection is Good

THE
SIMPLEX
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR
It is the cheapest
because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
The Universal Film Mfg. Co.
Heera House, Sandhurst Road
BOMBAY.



The Public Clamour !
Don't you know the good old Latin maxim "**Vox Populi Vox Dei**"?
The Splendid Screen Classic, based on Shakespeare's Immortal Love-Story
ROMEO and JULIET
is not a sort of Film that a Cinema Management can treat with scant courtesy. Never in the career of the immensely popular Picture-House, the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
has any Film evoked such a spontaneous and genuine admiration as did this elaborate Screen-Production
" ROMEO and JULIET "
last Week. The Management of the West-End Cinema are compelled to change their Programme at the last twelfth hour, and you will be delighted to learn that
" ROMEO and JULIET "
WILL BE REPEATED THIS WEEK AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne portray the roles of the Immortal Lovers, and these two famous Stars are supported by the most notable cast ever assembled for a Motion-Picture representing the greatest histrionic families of this and the past generations. It was the dream and ambition of Beverley Bayne, the magnetic young Screen-Star, to appear in the role of Juliet. The Dream has at last been realised.
WASTE NOT THIS MIGHTY OPPORTUNITY.
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-15 and 5-15 p m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM
presents to-day and during the week
THE THIRD INSTALMENT (Ep. 6 & 7)
of the first Paramount Mystery Serial
"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
featuring
DAINTY KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
together with
A two reel L. K. O. Comedy
featuring
PHIL DUNHAM
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Prize Matinees to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME
To-day & To-morrow at 6-30 and 10 p.m
Metro 7-reel Production-de-luxe:
" REVELATION "
Featuring the world-famous actress and dancer:—
NAZIMOVA
SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
A wonderfully vivid story of Bohemian life in Paris; of the love of a dancer for an artist, how she inspired him to paint great pictures and how, towards the end of the war, she nursed him to health and was married to him.
THE FILM OF THE YEAR.
NAZIMOVA has made a huge reputation in New York as a dancer after appearing in all the principal theatres in Europe. She is a truly great star. See her to-night!
Also the
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.,
10, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

FOR SALE.

One CARD of old share and Stock Exchange. Apply
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
325, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FISH OIL PURE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
TAYEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.
Sivri, Coliwada,
BOMBAY P.O. No. 15.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Jan. 7th.

	Bales
Total in Sight ...	6 560,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	374,000
East Indian ...	9,000
American ...	2,555,000
Other ...	12,000
Total Sales ...	1,000
East Indian Sales ...	960
Total Speculation ...	..
" Export ...	..
East Indian Export ...	..
" " Stock ...	32,000
" " Forwarded ...	960
" " Actual Export ...	..
" " Imports ...	..
" " Speculation ...	..
American Afloat ...	149,000
East Indian Afloat ...	2,000
Total Afloat ...	154,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports ...	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	..
" to Continent ...	..
Futures at New York Mar. ...	26 14
" May. ...	25 0.
" July ...	24 28
Spot Cotton at New York ...	30.90
" Orleans ...	30 00
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ...	26 00
" May ...	24.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal ...	16½
Demand Bills ...	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars ...	101½

(7th . th not received)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

On Friday last Fully Good Broach April May, closed at Rs. 646. On Saturday the price ruled between Rs. 643 and Rs. 650, and on Sunday touched Rs. 658. On Monday and Tuesday the tone was easier at Rs. 645 to Rs. 635. On Wednesday the Market opened at Rs. 644 and declined to Rs. 6.6. Yesterday the opening rate was Rs. 618 and the price dropped to Rs. 594, the closing quotation being Rs. 602. This morning the market opened at Rs. 607, advanced to Rs. 608 and after declining to Rs. 595 improved to Rs. 602 closing rates were as under

Early in the week the market kept fairly steady and there was some buying by speculators and others but the continuance of the strike of the operatives of the local mills has had a depressing effect on the market, and during the last few days price gave way sharply. Buyers withdrew, and there was free selling by speculators. The continuance of the strike has brought an unforseen bearish factor into our market, and has caused nervousness and uncertainty. While fully believing that the present depression is temporary, and that a quick reaction will follow on the conclusion of the strike, it is impossible to foresee the immediate future and it will be necessary to watch the market carefully. We are still of opinion that we shall see much higher prices later on.

The ready market has been dull and the demand poor. Prices have given way rapidly. Many holders will not part with their stocks at present, prices but some of the weaker ones are meeting the market. The strike has affected ready cotton and mill buyers are indifferent.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ...	April-May ...	607
Fully Good Bengal ...	Dec.-Jan. ...	475
Fine Oomras ...	" ...	553

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 17TH JAN: 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M G Broach ...	April May ...	591
Fully Good M G Bengal ...	Jan. ...	451
Fine M G Oomras ...	"	525
Fully Good M. G. Oomras ...	"	Not quote

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine	Fine	F. G	Good.	Delivery.
M G. Bengal ..	491	476	461	451	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	484	469	454	444	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	523	513	503	"
M G. Oomras No. 3	550	543	533	..	"
M.G Oomras No. 1	..	523	513	503	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 9th January. 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1917 1918/19	1918 1917/18
	Bales	Bales	Bales.
Khandesh ...	12 184	54,823	104 170
Central India ...	5,654	21 618	16 081
Barsee and Nugger ...	8,514	32 846	37,755
Hyderabad Gaoranl ...	5 0	2 ,398	11,036
Berar ...	11 547	1 ,778	103 9
Central Provinces ...	10,643	7 210	21 575
Total Oomras..	54 117	313 694	289 366
Dhollera ...	1,462	20,773	36,839
Broach ...	12,930	26,033	1 551
Compta and Dharwar ..	1,9	41 815	54,54
Westerns-Northerns ...	151	32 2	45,747
Bengals N.W. Provinces	4 101	62,626	8 035
Bengals Rajputana ..	1 809	7,30	10 49
Sind. Punjab ...	20 962	139 256	52 035
Cocanada ...	15	3,163	10 069
Persian ...	111	1 586	110
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	424	37 454	14,661
American ...	Nil	Nil	..
Egyptian ...	Nil		Nil
Other sorts ...	317	8,560	5 911
Total ..	98 469	694 436	609 858

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

BULLION.

The price of Bar Gold dropped from Rs. 30 8-0 to Rs. 28.2-0 but closes steady at Rs. 28-12-0.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is steady and Banks are buying bills moderately.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Frcs. 194
Credit 3Msd/a Frcs 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144 8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220¼.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent War Loan 1929 47. 91.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent Paper 75.
4½ per cent Port Trust Long dated, 89.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market has continued in practically the same dull and depressed state as that witnessed during the preceding week. Business has been again on the small side and rates of all mill securities mark a further decline of some importance.

This apathetic state of the market is due to a combination of despondent incidents. A continuance of the Mill operative's strike which is unquestionably the largest and most systematic on record, and which looks like spreading to other sections of labour; a further slump in cotton which has no doubt much to do with the strike; and last but not the least, the much vexed question of Excess Profits Tax, which will be threshed out to a final conclusion next month at the Delhi Sessions of the Imperial Council. All these elements combine to introduce in feeling of uncertainty into the market; and the shrewder section of operators naturally prefer to keep clear of the market until the mist of uncertainty clears up.

In view of the altered circumstances, the chances of the market rallying in the near future appear remote and a fresh venture would be injudicious until a definite pronouncement on the Profit Tax is forthcoming.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,020. Swan 570. Simplex 680. Shapurji 120 Pearls 537-8. New Greats 315. Madhowji 2,045. Luxmi Cotton 1 610. Kohinoor 1,185. Currimbhoy 332 8. Kastoorchand 1 050. Ind. Bleaching 167-8. Finlay 470. Fazulbhoy 685. David 597. Crescent 215. Colaba 1.475. Century 400. Nagpur 2,255. Bombay Cotton 615. Bombay Uniteds 875. Bombay Dyeing 1,375. Bundi 27. Katni Ord 260. Katni Defd 1,365. Tata New Defd 420 p. Tata Old Defd 1,080. Tata Ord 228.12. Shivrajpur 34-8. Alcocks 830. Bombay Burma 837 8. Bombay Tramway 477-8. Bombay Steam 342 8. Tata Hyro 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,035. Swan 580. Simplex 665. Shapurji 118-12. Pearl 525. New Greats 317½. Madhowji 2 045. Kohinoor 1 177½. Currimbhoy 330. Kastoorchand 1,070. Ind. Bleaching 150. Finlay 470. Fazulbhoy 682½. David 600. Crescent 215. Colaba 1.500. Century 400. Nagpur 2,245. Bombay Cotton 600. Bombay Dyeing. Bundi 26. Katni Ord 260. Katni Defd 1 360. Tata New Defd 400. Tata Old Defd 1 082.8. Tata Ord 228 12. Shivrajpur 39. Alcocks 840. Bombay Burma 835. Bombay Tramway 475. Bombay Steam 342 8. Tata Hydro 1,170.

FINANCE

The Banks of Bombay and Bengal have raised their rates to 7 per cent Money continues to be in good demand. The rate for short deposits is between 5 to 5 3/4 per cent.

PIECE-GOODS.

Business in the Cloth Market during the past week has been slack, owing to holdings and also due to the strike of the clerks in the employ of the merchants. The demand has been very poor and clearances have also not been satisfactory. Buyers have kept away from the market. Rupee rates of most of the cloths have therefore declined to some extent. Another notable feature is that goods from upcountry markets have been arriving here for sale and as the market has been dull, these packages have added to the present stocks held in Bombay. Besides these, heavy shipments have arrived from Manchester, and apart from the value of the goods which the buyers usually pay after some time, the merchants have had to pay large amounts against import duty and other charges. The market is expected to fluctuate within narrow limits for some time to come.

GREYS.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make values have eased down by eight annas per piece. 43 inches by 39 yards shirtings of a well known firm are out of stock. Drills and Mulls have not shewn much change, but jaconets have dropped down by four to six annas per piece.

Japanese cloths have been inquired for but at low limits and sellers have had to reduce their prices to induce the buyers to purchase.

WHITES.

In White Mulls the tendency has been rather weaker in the absence of demand. 54 and 60 inches by 20 yards. White Mulls have shewn a decline of two rupees per piece White Nainsooks in 27 inches by 18 yards have, however, improved by two annas per piece. Dutch White Shirtings have also appreciated in value by a rupee per piece.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 52,810 bales and 9,389 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st December last, which shows an increase of 1,298 bales and a decrease of 80 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Trust and Yarns on the 31st December last stands at 16,534 packages which shows an increase of 2,635 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece goods from the Port Trust and Importers' godowns have been 9 640 packages. The imports during December last of cotton piece-goods have been 19 980 packages and of cotton Trust and Yarns 6 738 packages.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.		Rs. a. p
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 ...	39 × 37½/6	...	17 4 0
" " " 100000	45 × 37½/8	...	——
Fleming's No. 1905 ...	45 × 38	...	——
Bates' No. 12888 ...	41 × 37½/8	...	——
Dewhurst's Rupee" No.5	38 × 38½	...	21 0 0
" "B.B.B." ...	38 × 38½	...	25 8 0
Grey Jaconets.—			
Ralli's No 19 ...	45 × 22	...	9 10 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon" ...	28 × 40	...	28 0 0
Ralli's Muslid. No.495	26 × 36	...	15 0 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1506	32 × 40	...	29 8 0
B. B. T. C. 40000 ...	34 × 40	...	35 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos.7070/9090	27 × 18	...	4 5 0
" No. 1900 ...	27 × 18	...	3 15 0
" No. 39620 T.B	33 × 23	...	7 12 0
Graham's Nos.88/8888.	28 × 18	...	4 15 0
" 50000..	24 × 18	...	3 0 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.E.	38 × 22	...	—
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520 ...	36 × 16	...	4 0 0
White Mull—			
Ralli's No. 6	61 × 19	...	——
" " 90 ...	49 × 19	...	——
" " 600 ...	51 × 19	...	14 0 0
" " 6009 ...	53 × 19	...	15 0 0
" " 88 ...	52 × 26	...	9 8 0
" 818 ...	39 × 20	...	9 2 0
Ritchie's No. 975 ...	50 × 18	...	
" " 615 ...	50 × 18	...	8 0 0
" " 06090 ...	40 × 18	...	7 4 0
" 1260 ...	27 × 18	...	4 0 0
Greaves' No. 5000 ...	27 × 12	...	3 9 0
Graham's No. 850 ...	36 × 18	...	3 8 0

JAPANESE CLOTH.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. Yds.		Rs. a. p.
No. 55000 ...	44 × 38	...	19 0 0
No. 100 ...	"	...	21 8 0
No. 500 ...	"	...	21 0 0
No. 2000 ...	"	...	23 0 0
No. 320 ...	"	...	——
Nos. 2200/5595 ...	"	...	——
No. 7200 ...	"	...	22 8 0
No. 8800 ...	"	...	16 0 0
No. 4100 ...	"	...	13 8 0
No. 5100 ...	"	...	24 0 0
No. 5500 ...	38 × 29	...	
No. 666 ...	"	...	19 8 0
No. 181 ...	33 × 38	...	——
No. 191 ...	33 × 38	...	——

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. Yds.		Rs. a. p.
9 Dragons ...	38 × 26	...	15 4 0
"G" Quality ...	36 × 16	...	15 0 0
"Boodh Dev" ...	34 × 30	...	——

GREY DRILLS—

	Ins. Yds.		Rs. a. p.
Elephant ...	29 40	...	23 8 0

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1918. Bales	Cases	Totals	In 1917. Bales	Cases	Totals
Jan ...	31,55	9,16	53,71	2,158	33,734	55,893
Feb ...	4,07	1,39	6 .7	5,382	34,162	59,544
March ...	43,096	14,645	57,74	8,50	24,50	4 ,857
April ...	42 54	13,509	6, 5	0 716	32,48	63 196
May ...	0, 74	1 ,780	5 ,8	3,047	6,58	59,627
June ...	8,	1 ,9	5,0	31,185	27,836	59,021
July ...	,712	,2	5,38	9,577	25,435	55,412
Aug. ...	34 538	9 275	3,813	27,830	24 499	52 329
Sept. ...	38 482	8,964	47,4 6	34 03	29 09	63,129
Oct. ...	45, 7	9 3 4	55,156	31,93	28,47	58 40
Nov. ...	1 5 2	9,469	60 9-1	50,77	2,494	54,201
Dec. ...	5 ,1	9,389	62,199	29,54	20,436	49 78

BANK RATE.

England ...	5	per cent	Apr	5	1917
France ...	5	per cent	Aug	29	1914
Germany ...	5	per cent	Dec	23	1914
Russia ...	6	per cent	July	28	1918
Italy ...	5	per cent	Nov	11	1918
Netherlands ...	4½	per cent	July	1	1914
Belgium ...	5	per cent	Aug	20	1914
Austria-Hungary ...	5	per cent	April	10	1915
Sweden ...	6½	per cent	Jan	31	1918
Spain ...	4½	per cent	Oct	25	1914
India { Bombay ...	6	per cent	Nov	7,	1918
India { Bengal (Calcutta) ...	6	per cent	Nov.	7	1918
India { Madras ...	7	per cent	Nov	11,	1918

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

We have to report a good improvement in our market as anticipated, which ruled firm throughout the week with good demand and firm advices from Karachi and Calcutta and prices for ready sugars have been advanced by eight annas to one rupee per cwt. all round. A large quantity of Mauritius Crystals have been sold ex stock at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 for old sugar and Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20 for New crops. A fair quantity has been sold for January shipment at Rs. 19 ... terms. About 2,000 tons of White Javas have been shipped to Suez during the week. Calcutta and Karachi markets are strong with good enquiry for old sugar but no business is done owing to scarcity of sugar. Java market is firm without any business doing. Mauritius wires there is no sugar to be had for shipment to India. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-8-0 to 19-10 eq. 2 5/8s. F. B. H. stocks 120,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-2-0 eq. 23s. F. B. H. stocks 6,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 20-8-0 eq. 27s. F. B. H. stocks 4,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-14-0 to 20-0-0 stocks 275 000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 18-0-0 to 19-0-0 stocks 12,000 bags.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 30th Nov. 1918.	B Imports during Dec. 1918.	C Stock on 31st Dec. 1918.	D Approximate total deliveries during Dec. 1918.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Dec. 1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	51.512	18,290	52 810	16,99	+1,298	8 835	29.334	21,401	40 534	63 02	42,794
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	9 469	1,59	9.389	1,670	—80	805	20 436	22,744	29.53	10677	71 675
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1.247	283	1,247	383	..	154	949	510	16	1,677	881
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1.248	937	1,39	786	+151	66	1 292	1,021	1.057	2,646	3 020
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages	13,899	6,728	16 534	4,1	+2,635	2,375	2.838	6 6	5 984	10,517	7.543
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages	4.559	847	4,602	804	+43	417	1 83	3 228	3 080	1 42	2.578
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	464	47	372	144	—97	103	874	2.156	3 571	4 417	2, 98
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	331	23	431	137	+100	29	18	704	1 546	3 914	1.831

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17.

S. S. Dumra—Fisher—Busreh via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17.

S. S. Totomi Maru—Matsuhita—Kobe via Singapore.
S. S. Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon etc.
S. S. City of Manchester—Bremner—Liverpool via Karachi.
S. S. Lhasa—Dickinson Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

S. S. Manora—Steadman—London etc.

S. S. Nagoya.—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nagoya with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 960 tons, Captain E. M. C. Dickinson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,566 tons, Captain D. M. Bremner, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and 4 passengers

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London etc. with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 17th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
F	City of Bankow..	4765	Calcutta	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
G	Lunka ..	956	N F	N F	..B I S N
	Vadala ..	5110	London	24-1-19	..M M Co
Q	Dara ..	3083	Busra	20-1-19	..T Morrison & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Shahjahn ..	1403	N F	N F	..T M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Courland ..	780	Jamnagar	16-1-19	..B S N Co
	Indravati ..	5	N F	N	..B I S N
	Mahanadi ..	549	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Eravati ..	89	Mangalore	20-1-19	..B S N Co
	Sabarmati ..	524	Karachi	18-1-19	..B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Crosby Hall ..	1597	N York	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
2	Yubari Maru	3095	Japan	20-1-19	..N Y Kaisha
3	Shakta ..	1 2	P Gulf	19-1-19	..M M & Co
5	Kuweit ..	2303	Suez	18-1-19	..T Morrison & Co
6	Moora ..	3162	London	20-1-19	..M M & Co
8	Gregory Apcar ..	2961	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12	Kebas Maru No. 8 ..	2257	—	N F	..HS Shustary & Co
14	Innaminka	1325	Busra	18-1-19	..M M & Co
15	Zayani ..	1625	P Gulf	18-1-19	..H S Shustary
16	Shushtar ..	171	Suez		..P & S N Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Versova ..	1957	N F	N F	..M M & Co
2	Hipenta ..	2695	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3	Ikoma ..	2576	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4	Golconda ..	2162	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5	Ferdinand ..	5 6	N F	N F	..D B I M
6	Castalia ..	4063	Liverpool	24-1-19	..W & A Graham & Co
8	City of Calcutta ..	499	Karachi	N F	..K Nixon
8	Manora ..	4951	London	18-1-19	..M M
10	Sirdja ..	3112	Busra	N F	..T Morrison & Co
13	Sicilia ..	..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
14	Chusan ..	1338	Busra	N F	..B I S M
16	Erkatan ..	4245	Rangoon	23-1-19	..D B I M
17	St. Jacob ..	2988	Lobito	17-1-19	..D B I M
	Ballard Pier				
	Furnes ..	1127	N F	N F	..M M & Co
	Jetty End				
	Ismalia ..	33-1	Bushire	N F	..M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jeddah ..	2523	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Hwah un ..	7 7	N F	N F	..D B I M
	Nankin ..	6 53	N F	N F	..M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 17.

S S Mandala for London—24 bales tanned sheepskins E Mahamed & Sons, 500 bales hemp M Gavrishanker, 100 bales hemp Gocaldass Virjee & Co, 144 cwts pepper C Jivanlal & Co., 450 cwts turmeric Sabesi D Bassons, 38 cwts nutmegs H Esmail & Co, 100 cwts nux vanica Walker & Co, 135 cwts alcs, 280½ cwts nux vanica, 44¼ cwts khismis, Hoosein Esmail & Co, 37½ cwts fishmaws H A Abdool Sattar & Co, 100 cwts pepper Walker & Co, 38 cwts nutmegs, 38 cwts cardmam, Hoosein Esmail & Co, 26½ cwts ginger, 370 cwts cashew nuts, M Jaferbhoy, 200 bales hemp O Govindjee & Co, 64 cwts turmeric R Jeewandas.

S S Moora for London—102 bales carpets, Messrs King, King & Co.

S S Manora for London—56 bales sheep skins 1 bale goat skins, M Jamal Moideen Sach & Co.

S S Nankin for London—20,000 cwts linseed bold Sunday & Co.

S S Castelia for Liverpool—238 bales wool raw E D Sassoon & Co, 200 bales sheep skins, 125 bales goat skins, M Jamal Moideen Sach & Co, 31 bales wool Forbe, Forbes, Campbell Co. Ltd., 125 bales wool The Bombay Company

S S Croslyhall for New York—30 bales goat skins P Abdul Raheman & Co, 698 cwts nux vanica Ratanjee Jivandas & Co, 279 cwts gum R Danjee & Co, 49 bales dry goat skins, 445 bales salted goat skins, Deccan Trading Co. of Bombay, 321 bales goat skins, 75 bales sheep skins, M Jamal Moideen Saib & Co, 26 bales sheep skins, 51 bales goat skins, Walker & Co., 23 bales coat skins 108 casks wet skins, Deccan Trading Co., 221 cwts eupherbia herbs Ratanjee Jeevandas & Co., 600 cwts turmeric Ratanjee Jeevandas & Co, 74 bales sheep skins W & A Graham & Co, 200 cwts cashewnuts, Ratanjee Jeevandas & Co.

S S Navara for Kobe—600 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 185 bales raw C Ramanjee, 500 bales cotton Narrandass V Dossa, 500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading, 600 bales cotton Nishimutsu Co, 1 000 bales cotton M Russen Kaisha, 50 bales cotton Ramanjee & Co, 500 bales cotton Messrs Ralli Bros.

S S Yubari Maru for Yokohama—... cwts provision B G Karani, 42 cwts gallnut C M Bhesania & Co.

S S Yubari Maru for Kobe—900 bales cotton Nishimatsu, 900 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Yubari Maru for Hongkong—971 cwts sharkfins, 15 cwts fishmaws, E Meldina, 8 cwts sharkfins Carimbhoy & Co. Ltd.

S S Yubari Maru for Nagasaki—225 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Yubari Maru for Shanghai—200 bales cotton grey No. 10/20 S David.

IMPORTS

Jan. 17.

S. S Khosroo from Delagabay, Agents M. M. & Co—3,023 tons coal.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

		Total up-to-date
War Bonds	....	....
Cash Certificates	Rs. 3,084- .	Rs. 7 99,939-8
Total Rs.	.. 3084-8..	Rs. 7 99 939-8

THE SECOND WEEK.

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Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

Note Circulation and the Paper Currency Reserve.

The total amount of notes in circulation amounted, according to the latest return, to 148 crores of rupees, Bombay and Calcutta circles being responsible for 48¾ and 37½ and 37½ crores respectively.

The Paper Currency Reserve amounting to 148 crores was held as follows:—

Gold coin and Bullion in India, 19¾ crores.
Silver Coin in India, 10¼ crores.
Silver Bullion Under Coinage in India, 12¾ crores.
Silver Bullion held in U. S. A. and in transit therefrom, 8 crores.
Securities held in India, 14¼ crores.
Securities held in England, 82¼ crores.

Cash Balances in the Indian and Home Treasuries.

The amount held in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the last day of December, 1918, was about 77¾ lakhs of rupees. The balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the same date amounted to about 14¾ crores.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of October, 1918, and of the form in which they were held:—

Cash at the Bank of England, £1 million.
Short Loans, £5¼ millions.

In addition to the general balance of 6¼ million pounds, the cash holding of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £6 millions placed as short loans.

This statement issued on the 3rd instant from the Calcutta Treasury, gives the figures for October last. It is a scandal that the India Office does not furnish figures promptly by telegraph so that statements showing the balances at the Indian and home treasuries for the same dates could be shown simultaneously. It is also necessary that the short loans, granted by the Secretary of State to approved borrowers, should be shown with details of the borrowers and their respective amounts, as well as the period for which they go on renewing the temporary loans thus enjoying the favor of getting practically long-term loans on short loan rates.

The Gold Standard Reserve.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st December, 1918, in England amounted to about £35½ millions, and was held in the following form:—

Gold in India, Nil.
Cash placed by the Secretary of State at short notice, £6 millions.
British and Colonial Government Securities, £20¾ millions.
British Government Securities since purchased, £8¾ millions.

The Bombay Labour Strike and Government Intervention.

More than a week has elapsed since the commencement of the strike, and the march of events has conclusively shown that the matter is assuming a more and more serious public aspect. The facts that more than one hundred and twenty thousand operatives are unemployed, that policemen and soldiers are patrolling the affected areas on an extensive scale, that the uneasiness of the citizens of Bombay regarding the potential menace such a situation of inflammable material and combustibles may lead to, is growing, and that the attitude of the millowners is one of veiled hostility notwithstanding the use of vague expressions of sympathy and consideration, are enough to prove that the matter cannot be left in the present unsatisfactory state and that urgent Government intervention is necessary to end the strike swiftly in a fair and equitable manner.

The millowners seem to think that a Labour trouble is purely one that concerns them and their workmen. This fallacy has been exposed in all countries where *laissez faire* doctrines prevailed in their extreme form. The labourer has a right to demand that he shall be paid a living wage that will not only enable him to live but lead the full life of a human being and a citizen. Whatever the causes of particular strikes and lock-outs may be, it is the duty of society through their organised representatives, the Government, to create and maintain a tribunal to inquire into labour disputes and secure industrial peace, and obtain the lowest minimum of a living wage to workmen.

The Labour Problem in India and Abroad.

Before entering into a discussion of the present strike, it is necessary to state briefly the main aspects of the Labour problem in India and other countries. The claims of labour, as well as the history of labour movements are generally the same. But in two respects the labour problem in India differs from that of the West. The large industrial population and the predominance of manufactures in Europe and America make their labour problem more complex national and far-reaching. Here, the small number of the factory workers, and the infantile stage of our industries, invest our labour problem with sectional, and local characteristics.

Again the leading problem of the west is one of distribution. Production having reached a high level, the question that engages public attention is the equitable distribution of a large national income between the capitalistic and labouring classes. With us on the other hand, the prime, problem is one of increasing production; and distribution occupies a subordinate places. While is less important than production it does not mean that we have no distribution question. Our distribution question, comparatively of less importance as a main issue, is nevertheless urgent and demands equitable solution the need for social justice being as great as the need for increased production.

Labour Organisation in the West.

As the Labour movement in this country is in its infancy, we have much to learn from the evolution of the Labour movement in the West where Labour is a power and is highly organised.

The growth of Labour organisations has given the lie to the doctrine that free competition, and *laissez faire* would inevitably lead to harmony and produce the best results. Experience has shown that free competition and non-intercference by the State led to great evils in England and other countries. Free competition becomes a farce where the parties are not equal and State intervention becomes an imperative necessity as the stronger aggressor can be bridled only by the State stepping in on behalf of the weaker party.

The fundamental aspect of the Labour problem lies in the inequality of the parties in a labour dispute and the weaker position of labour. In bargaining workmen are not on a footing of equality with their employers for these resaons:—1. Labour is like a perishable commodity. 2. Labour is immobile. 3. Workmen have less staying power. 4. Unemployemny lessense the efficiency of workmen. 5. The superior knowledge of employers. 6. The better organisation of employers, and their superior resources. 7. Inferiority of the workmen in conducting negotiations.

Trade Unions, Local and Federal.

To remedy these defects and improve their conditions generally workmen have combined into Trade-Unions. The Trade-Union supplies just what the individual workman needs. In an industrial dispute it supplies the fund which enables the worker to wait a little, and it furnishes officials to conduct negatiations with employers. The reason why workmen are asked to approach employers directly is quite plain. Employers know that in negotiation they are in a better position than workmen and naturally want workmen to deal with them directly. But conscious of their defect in this respect, workmen refuse to approach employers direct and send the Trade-Union officials to deal with them. In all countries until Trade-Unions have become a force there was objection to third parties. Curiously enough the intervention of agents was questioned in the case of employees while it was regarded as natural in other relations of life. As workmen are sellers in the labour market it is only by the establishment of the Trade-Union with its expert officials that they put themselves on an equality with their employer, who, as Professor Marshall has pointed out is a rigid combination to the extent of the number of workmen he employs and who is skilful in bargaining and well informed with regard to the conditions of the labour market.

The Fraternal and Militant Aspects of Trade Unionism.

The affairs of every Trade-Union are managed by elected officers, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and executive. The functions of Trade-Unons are twofold, as an eminent economist says, fraternal and militant. The funds accumulated by the unions are used for fraternal purposes such as insuring members against sickness, accident, or death, supporting them when ill or unemployed, and educating them by meetings' and for militant purposes such as negotiating with employers regarding wages, hours, and other conditions of employment, organise and conduct strikes and boycotts, and agitating for legislation to promote the interests of labour. There are Trade-Unions for particular industries throughout the country and in separate localities as well as federations for groups of industries and for all the unions in the country.

The Principal Trade Unions in England.

During the ten years 1902-1911 about £23 millions was spent by the 100 principal unions in England. Of this amount nearly £2½ millions was spent in dispute pay, £6 millions in unemployed benefit, £9½ millions on sick and accident, superannuation, and other benefits and grants, while the remainder was spent in working expenses and miscellaneous expenditure.

Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.

The three methods of settling industrial disputes are (1) boards of arbitration created by employers and employees—*voluntary and private*, (2) state boards of conciliation and arbitration with power to enquire and report but not enforce their decisions—*voluntary and public*, and (3) stated boards with power to enforce their decisions—*compulsory and public*. The first type has failed. The second type is adopted in the United Kingdom, the American States, and several other countries. These boards of conciliation and arbitration are Government tribunals which have the power to investigate the causes of industrial disputes on their own initiative Though their decisions are not enforceable, the force of public opinion is so strong that the decision of these boards is usually accepted by the parties. The third type is adopted by the Australian states,. Strikes and lock-outs are misdemeanours, and the Court of Arbitration's decisions in all labour disputes are binding and legally enforceable.

Labour Legislation.

Labour legislation has improved the position of workmen in the advanced countries, regarding the conditions of employment, the conditions of remuneration, and the results of empioyment. In England and other countries various Acts have been passed dealing with the employment of women and children, the protection of life, health and comfort, the regulation of the hours of labour, and the minimum wage.

Old-Age Pensions and Social Insurance.

In addition to the agencies already mentioned for the betterment of labour, the State in England and other countries has granted an old age pension for everyone beyond a certain age and below a certain income, and enacted insurance laws enabling the working classes to avoid the risks to life, health, and comfort, incidental to the modern insudustrial system. The uve chief forms of social insurance are insurance against accidents, sickness, invalidity, old age, adn unemployment. In all these cases Government control is rigid, and insurance compulsory. The State pays a portion and the other is divided between the employers and employees.

THANA DOCTOR V. KALYAN DOCTOR.

PROFESSIONAL AMENITIES.

Seldom has a case created livelier interest in Thana than the one which came off last week before Mr. Lalaji, First Class Magistrate, Thana, the keen interest manifested being due to the high social and professional position of the two parties.

Dr. Shankar Sakaram Bhagvat, M.B., B.S., was the complainant. He is the son of Mr. Bhagvat, the Public Prosecutor and the leader of the Thana Bar, while the accused Dr. N. R. Nallashet is the Assistant Surgeon in the G. I. P. Railway, dispensary at Kalyan.

A large array of pleaders appeared with Mr. S. K. Bhagvat for the prosecution, while Mr. A. V. Chitre represented the accused.

Dr. Bhagvat's grievance, as set forth in his complaint arose under the following circumstances:—

One Mr. Bedekar, a railway servant, was for about seventeen days prior to the 11th instant under his treatment in consultation with Khan Bahadur Dr. F. A. Moos, L. M. and S., Assistant Surgeon, Thana. Dr. Bhagvat had instructed the patient to be in bed and not to get up owing to weakness of heart and other causes. It was alleged that on the 3rd December, in the absence of Dr. Bhagvat the accused visited the patient and wished to examine him, and therefore asked him to get up from the bed. It was explained to the accused that Dr. Bhagvat had advised the patient not to sit up, whereupon, it was alleged the accused remarked: "Your doctor is a *hajam* (barber)," and to give action to his words he mimicked with his hands the tonsorial manipulation of a barber. The accused then succeeded in examining the patient and at the same time repeated similar language accompained by similar mimicry. "The doctor is a *hajam* and let him take up shaving," and saying this, it was alleged the accused left the house and stepping into a tonga outside he once more came out with the parting compliment: "Tell Dr. Bhagvat to take up the barber's profession." These remarks, the complainant alleged, were unwarranted in view of the patient's condition; and the circumstances under which the imputations were made by the accused rendered him liable to prosecution for defamation.

The complainant it appears had given the accused an opportunity to terminate the unpleasantness created by the alleged defamatory remarks when he served him with a notice demanding an apology, but the accused having obstinately refused to do so, Dr. Bhagvat was most reluctantly compelled to seek redress in Court on principle and hence the prosecution.

As soon as the Magistrate had taken his seat on the bench, the accused who had held out so long rose from his chair and addressed the Court thus: "Your Honour, I regret having said anything defamatory to the complainant."

The apology was accepted and the Magistrate marked the case as compounded.

ECONOMIC EFFECT OF INDEMNITIES.

MR. MACDONALD ON HIS WAR ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at a crowded public meeting at Leicester on December 7, in furtherance of his election campaign, according to mail papers, said that he knew that a great many of them regretted the attitude he had taken up during the war. He could quite understand it, but he believed to be true every action he had taken, he believed every lead he had given to be patriotic and for the future honour and security of this country. If he complained of anything, it was that words which could be twisted—and perhaps he was himself responsible for that—had been twisted. Instead of men reading them with a generous desire to find out exactly what was meant, they had read them with a mean desire to find out how they could be misinterpreted.

Sir Gordon Hewart complained of his attitude on Conscription, but he begged him not to try on the tricks of an Old Bailey lawyer. If the Coalition pursued the policy it had begun, it did not matter who did not want conscription; the nation would have to have it. Conscription was not a thing that was settled by Acts of Parliament. Like all other military practices, it was a consequence of political policies. (A voice.—"What about the League of Nations?") A League of Nations could not be run with the economic policy to which the Allies had committed themselves. Up to now, moreover, the League of Nations which was bound to issue from the present chaos in Europe, unless democratic statemanships solved the problem, of the chaos, was a league that would require an international Army of many thousands of men, and this country must contribute its quota to that Army. Great Britain's share could only be provided by conscription.

Interrupted by a member of the audience who shouted, "What about your German friends?" Mr. MacDonald declared that that expression was never used at all, "and that shows how effective all this lying has been."

Turning to the Coalition, he said that it was simply a Coalition of convenience: it was an attempt of the party of reaction to get them to give it a blank cheque to start England afresh, and to give it five years of Government under its control. If they did this (shouts of "Never!"), if they sent to the House of Commons men tongue-tied and vote-tied, it would be in sack cloth and ashes that they would repent of their folly.

Replying to a question, "Does he agree that the mongrels of Germans should pay for the war, and what does he think of the swine who tortured our men who were prisoners?" Mr. MacDonald replied that, as to making the Germans pay for the war, he wanted to see an authoritative Commission investigate the damage and assess it. He wanted to divide that damage up into three sections: first, the ordinary military damage; secondly, the destruction done by Germany in Belgium and France to factories and houses; thirdly, ordinary war costs. The industrial damage done must be paid for, at 20s. in the pound. As to indemnities, let them not be carried away by a word. The economics of an indemnity was one of the most difficult things in the world. When Germany imposed on France an indemnity of 200 millions it created a financial crisis in Germany the like of which she had not experienced before or since. Let them not imagine they could transfer from the country where the money had been originally spent the responsibility of paying the money to the other country where the fighting had been done. He did not come to that conclusion from any sentimental feelings about Germany, but for economic reasons only.

As to punishment for brutality, he thought an international Court with real authority should be set up, and a clause in the peace treaty should be inserted, binding all the nations signing the treaty to recognize that international Court.

A letter was read from Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary to the Railwaymen's Union, wishing Mr. MacDonald success in the election, and adding:—"I consider it of the highest importance that the Labour Party should have the advantage of his knowledge and ability in the next Parliament."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.

For to-night, this week, will be shown one of the strongest programmes ever seen in this popular Picture Theatre. Among them will be the picture version of Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather's creation "The Better 'Ole" or "The Romance of Old Bill." Everyone knows the story and adventures of the famous trio, Old Bill, Alf and Bert. Needless to say the film brings out splendid details of all points that could not be clearly produced in the stage version. The part of Old Bill is played by that famous London actor Charles Rock. In addition to this film the latest Topical pictures of the surrender of the German Fleet will be shown and also of U-Boats. As these pictures represent some of the greatest moment in the history we can predict overflowing houses both at the Empire and the Excelsior this week.

Interesting items of news to Bombay playgoers will be the visit here by the Wellington Military Garrison—a Revue Company, who will perform the London Pantomime Revue "Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!" next Thursday and Friday, 23rd and 24th January in aid of Sick and Wounded. This Company is composed of Officers, Ladies and Soldiers Professionals. The principal members of this Company are Major Lewis and the well-known London Comedian who is out here under the name of Billy Shore. Plans for the above are now open at Rose and Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Two more episodes of the Pathe film-serial, "The House of Hate," will be shown at the Imperial for the first time to-night. Pearl White and Antonio Moreno are seen in more perilous situations. They manage to capture a German spy in the thirteenth chapter but Pearl is taken by the Hooded Terror and thrown on to an escalator, at the end of which is a series of sharp teeth. Her life is miraculously saved by the hero, but soon after both are tricked and captured by the arch-villain who has already made it so hot for our friends. This serial is attracting very large audiences, and has not in the least slacked its pace. This week's new instalments will therefore be appreciated by the public.

CENEMA PRECIOUS.

A terrific earthquake and volcanic eruption, the most extensive scene of the kind ever filmed for a serial, marks the second week of the new Universal serial, "The Mystery Ship," which stars Ben Wilson, with Nova Gerber as his leading lady, and the second instalment promises to be even more exciting than the opening chapters, at the Cinema Precious this week. The serial has met with its deserts—there being a constant flow of enthusiastic crowds in every one of the Precious shows.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

The management at the Cinema Majestic are having on the screen two further episodes of "Who is number One?" The opening episodes shows some daring exploits and the clever and wicked machinations the secret T. T. T. Graham Hale receives news that Camill Arnot, the woman who directs the movement of the secret T. T. T. is expected on the pier. Graham and his party leave for the pier and a detective who had dogged Camille and Thorton and locked them up in a separate room, lead them into Camiles room and he enters that of Thorton. Thorton attacks and overpowers the detective and donning his clothes passes as a detective before Graham and gives out that sorry mistake has occurred and their misleads him. The bill includes a roaring comic.

A SUCCESSFUL SCHOLAR.

We have great pleasure in recording the brilliant achievements of a very promising student. Mr. Louis Eugene D'Avoine, son of Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, has successfully passed the European High School Scholarship and Certificate Examination with Honours, securing distinction in English. He came third on the list among the five who passed in the First Class for the Bombay Presidency, thus securing a scholarship in all the three grades of the European Scholarships, viz., the Primary, the Middle and the High School. He also secured the Kinnely Medals and the Bueones Medal in the Bombay Education Society's School. Dr. C. L. D'Avoine intends to have his son educated in the Elphinstone College for the degree of B.Sc., preliminary to training him as industrial chemist.

In connection with the future of the East Indian Railway the "Pioneer" says:—It seems probable in the circumstances now existing, the course that will be adopted will be the making of a contract for a short term on a new financial basis, which presumably will be more favourable to the Government than that now in force. When normal conditions are restored the policy of Government in regard to Indian railway will no doubt be settled. Indian politicians strongly favour state management, but the weight of opinion in the commercial world is against this policy.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Departure of s.s. Manora with homeward English mails, noon.
Bombay Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8 45, and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn. (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, at 6 p.m.

A CRICKET MATCH.

A cricket match will be played to-morrow at Willingdon Sports Club ground between P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and Willingdon Sports Club.

STERLING TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 16th January, 1919.

BOMBAY STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

The Sunday Senior class will be conducted by Mr. B. J. Wadia, Bar-at-Law on the 19th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon when he will expound Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood to-morrow at the Hall of the Tutorial High School (Grant Road) Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore will deliver a public lecture at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Benefits and Powers of Prayers."

DHARAVI CEMETERY.

There will be a Mass celebrated on Sunday (to-morrow) at 8 o'clock at the Dharavi cemetery for the repose of the souls of the dead. After Mass the graves will be blessed and prayers for the dead recited.

GENERAL VERNACULAR STANDARD IV EXAMINATION.

This examination which was to be held on Monday, the 20th instant, and succeeding days in Bombay is, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, informs us, postponed indefinitely.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will meet to-night at 9. At to-morrow's meeting Mr. M. D. Bergawker will deliver a lecture on "The Choice of a Profession" at the Institution's premises 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, at 4 p.m., (S.T.)

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A public meeting of the Depressed Class people in Bombay, will be held on Sunday the 19th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at Pivali Madi, Byculla, to celebrate the Victory won by the Allied Arms, S. K. Bole, Esq., will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

To-morrow at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "An academic career—its use and abuse", at the Union Hall Chowpatty (next to Vianelli Restaurant). Principal A. L. Coverton will reside. The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charber and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 19th January, 1919. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 18th January, 1919.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Club Prof. C. V. Raman of the University College of Science, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture, illustrated by antern slides, on "Some recent Indian contribution to the Scientific World" in the Marwadi Vidyalaya (Sandhurst Road), this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CHAPEL ROAD SPORTING ASSOCIATION (BANDRA)

Under the auspices of the above Association, there will be special Xmas and New Year sports on the Chapel Road sea-shore, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the members of the C.R.S.A., after which there will be a Social in the Club premises and distribution of prizes, given by the Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT DADAR.

The following public meetings will be held to-morrow, Sunday the 19th instant, at the Hall of the Dadar English School.

Dadar Residents' Association—Starting of this Association at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Dadar Paisa-Fund Village Committee—Mr. Y. V. Nene and Mr. Gosar Pleader will speak on the occasion 4-30 p.m. Dadar Utsad Mandal—Opening of this Mandal 5-30 p.m. Mr. N. V. Kolhatker will deliver a lecture. Consideration of Patel Bill—6 p.m. Lectures on this occasion will be delivered by Mr. A. B. Kolhatker, Dr. Velker and others.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

The weather is unsettled generally in North-west and Central India. There has been local rain in Central India, west and north of the Central Provinces. Saugor, Jubbulpore, Pachamrhi report quarter inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend into Central India east and adjoining districts along North-west Frontier.

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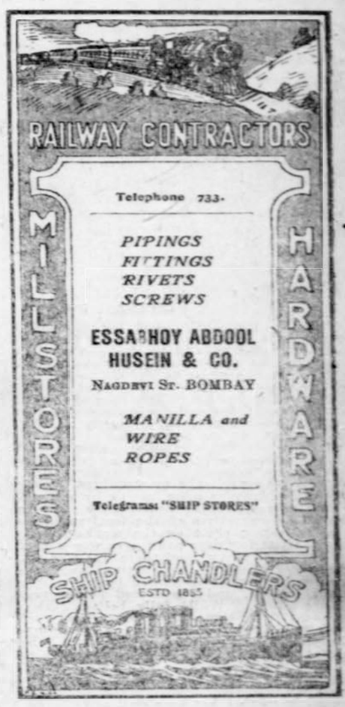
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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

SUB-INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

HIS VERSION OF THINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 16.

Sub-Inspector Masiullah was further cross-examined to-day by Mr. Eardley Norton. He gave details about the accused he had named or identifietd in Court and the place or places at Katarpur where he had seen them on the 18th. Witness replied that he had heard the Kakhal leaders and other mahants saying to the crowd "beat, kill and set fire to houses." The carowd obeyed the orders of the leaders. He was present when the woundead Mahomedans wetre made over to Dr. Puranprasad. He made a mistake in identifying the doctor in this Court. He identified another man Makhanlal, between whom and Dr. Puranprasad there was a resemblnce in figure and build. The witness had played tennis once or twice with Mahant Harnamsingh at Mayapur. When he identified Mahant Harnam Singh in this Court the latter said that the witness knew him very well. Lala Jagannath Prasad, the treasurer of Bijnor came by himself on 17th September. As far as he remembered the latter did not come with the Kankhal leaders and was riding a horse. When witness said that he saw Jagannath Urasad on the 17th and the 18th his meaning was that he saw him amongst the rioters. He saw him under the tamarind tree. A crowd followed Mahant Indrasingh wherever he went. Witness could not say whether it was the same crowd that he had brought with him. This Mahant, whom witness knew before, was giving some orders to others.

Mr. Norton next questioned witness about Gulabgir who was leading a crod with some Kankhal leaders.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS' ACCOUNT.

Then Mr. Norton put to witness the circle inspector's account of this conversation as deposed to b yhim. Witness said that was not correct. He stated to the circle inspector exactly what he stated to this Court. Witness did not go to the secretary's house. Witness regarded this conversation as important and he regarded Gulabgirs' conduct was suspicious by reason of the answers he gave to witness and because he was a man of position and influence. Witness suspected that Gulabgir would send men to Katarpur to stop "Kurbani." Witness went to the thana and to the ost office about 7 p.m. He wrote out a telegram himself. The post office was 40 or 50 paces from his house. The telegram sent to the superintendent of the office was the outcome of the same anxiety. He did not know who was the postmaster then. He has since sent telegrams to the circle inspector and the superintendent. At the same time he could not explain how one of these telegrams came to be despatched two hours after the other. When the police constables are deputed to duty during the night, entries are made next morning. There is no entry about the deputation of Ganeshingh and Abdussalam constables. The head Haharrir Jiwan Ali was there when these constables were deputed. Witness had examined the daily diary to see whether there was any entry on the subject, when the constables returned from Katarpur. There was no entry made as a daily diary was not written up at night. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

APPROVER CALLED IN.

Aftr lunch, Swami Satya Kama the approver was called in to correct the typewritten copy of his cross-examination. This weing done the cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Manullah was continued by Mr. Norton. Witness stated that after the report of the Katarpur chaukidar on 17th September witness and the circle inspector started for Katarpur who had given information that 500 or 1,000 men from the neighbouring villages had to stop Karbani. The municipal Secretary said to witness that he knew nothing about the people going to Katarpur. On the way back, witness wanted to enquire from Sheodihalsingh at the Mayapur thana. But he was told that the latter was at Kankhal. Witness did not go to Kankhal. He did not enquire where Mallick was then. Mahant Gangagir came from east with a separate band of men. Witness saw him arrive and saw him giving orders. He did not take any part in the investigation of this case. He simply carried out the orders of the deputy inspector-general who is the investigating officer. In his note book he had entered that four wounded persons had been made over to Dr. Puranprasad. The fourth man was not wounded. He was incorrectly included among the wounded persons in the hurry of the moment. Witness omitted the name of Gulabgir amongst those who came up to the sub-divisional magistrate. He did not see the approver then on the Chanpal, the tamarind tree of the road. He did not see the approver that day. Witness heard some body speak one or two sentences in English. He had no idea of the man who did this except that he was a Hindu and non-official. The sub-divisional magistrate took his food where the tahsildars food was being cooked. It is not correct that the tahsildar and the magistrate had their meals together at the Chanpal. Witness was quite close to the magistrate when the latter took out a book. It looked like a book sold at the railway station. He saw the printing. He never read a single word of it. The picture looked like sahibs and ladies. The cover was dark. Circle Inspector and the tahsildar were there. Witness was surprised that the magistrate should be reading a novel while the matters looked serious. Witness made his statement first about 24th or 25th September. He made a statement orally to Mr. Goad of which that officer took notes. That was one day before his statement to the superintendent. He told the latter everything. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

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Through an over-sight we acknowledged in our yesterday's issue Re. 1, instead of Rs. 5, from Mr. Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will formally open the Chiefs' Conference on Monday.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Teunon, Calcutta High Court, goes on leave in Spring.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Honourable Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., with effect from the 11th January, 1919.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd held a Reception for the Members of the Indian Science Congress on Thursday evening. There was a Dinner Party at Government House before the Reception.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

SPLENDID RECORD OF WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 16.

The annual Court meeting of the Benares Hindu University was held to-day in the Central Hindu College Hall, his Highness Maharaja Scindia pro-chancellor was unavoidably absent. Telegrams were received from about a dozen ruling chiefs who for some reason or other could not attend. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, vice-chancellor, presided.

After prayer in Sanskrit by a Pandit the vice-chancellor read his annual report. He began with a reference to the loss sustained by the death of Sir Sunder Lal, late vice-chancellor and by the resignation of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram, pro-vice chancellor. He then went on to say that the University maintained four colleges, viz., the Central Hindu College, the College of Oriental Learning and Theology, the Training College of Teachers and the Ranavir Sanskrit College, besides the Central Hindu School and Ranavir Sanskrit School. The total number of students in the three colleges was 1,200 while the total staff numbered 93 professors and masters inclusive of six honorary university professors, five university professors, two honorary professors, eight college professors, four demonstrators thirty-two teachers and nineteen pandits. The need for further strengthening the staff in every department and affording them adequate facilities by way of equipment and otherwise for research work was recognised. An economic mineral museum has been started with exhibits of raw materials and products produced from them by the colle staff. Economual production of barium chloride has been achieved while indigo carmine has been prepared for dyeing. Tannin has been extracted from a Behra tree and an improved variety of ink manufactured. The industrial utilisation of ilmenite manganese gypsum, chrome, uron ore and graphite etc. is under investigation. Two scientific papers one on a simple and rapid method of estimating ethyl alcohol in spirituous liquors and other on melting point of pure phenol and its miscibility with water have been written. Two hundred of the college students are lodged in college hostels, and a resident doctor visits them daily and a medical examination of all the boarders takes place once a year. The report remarks that the one thing that more than anything else is essential to the development of the University and and the realization of its ideals is more funds. In conclusion he paid a high tribute to Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Nath Chakravarty, pro-vice-chancellor.

OFFICE OF PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 16.

At a meeting of the Court of the Benares Hindu University to-day Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer vice-chancellor presiding the chief business was the reading at a public meeting of the report of the year's working of University, the chief business was consideration of the term of office, status and duties of the pro-vicechancellor. Sir Sivaswamy urged that the term of office of the present incumbent Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarty be extended to three years and stated unless the court were unanimous in this matter Mr. Chakravarti would not continue in office, as the court did not seem to be unanimous. The Vice-Chancellor announced to the Court the resignation of Mr. Chakravarti.

PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Rai Bahadur Gyanendranath Chakravarti has been obliged to resign his office of pro-Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University to the great regret of all its well-wishers. His action has, it is understood, been forced by the attitude of a small but strong coterie. Other important resignations are impending.

At yesterday's Court meeting the Vice-Chancellor made a statement regarding the steps that are being taken to start colleges for commercial and agricultural education.

THE MILL-OWNERS AND THE STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association has published an official statement putting before the public an authoritative version of the decision of the Association in the matter of the strike and has attempted to show what the present position of the wages of the workmen is. In the present letter I do not propose to say anything about their decision; but I should like to request Mr. Gregor-Pearse to elucidate more fully and clearly some points in his statement regarding the increase in wages that has already been stated to have been made and regarding the general effect of the rise in wages. In the first place Mr. Pearse states that there is a general increase in the rate of wages in almost all the mills by 35 to 40 per cent. since 1914. I should like the Mill-owners' Association to publish a detailed statement of the increase that has taken place in the rate of wages of workmen in the different departments of each mill in the city since 1914. From the talks that I had with the representatives of workmen I am led to believe that the actual increase after the declaration of war does not reach the figure mentioned by Mr. Pearse. They admit the fact that there is a general increase of 15 per cent. and some have also admitted that in only some departments of some mills there is also an increase of 10 to 12½ per cent. But this latter increase has not been made in all the mills and in all their departments and it was due to various causes such as lack of production, oldness of the machinery, introduction of new and more difficult patterns, shortness of hands etc., and it was not due to the rise in prices created by war. As an indication of the fact that there is not a general increase in wages beyond 15 per cent. it is stated that, as a general rule, the rate of increase in the case of those who receive fixed wages has not gone beyond 15 per cent. If, therefore, a fuller statement is published the public will be able to see what *general* increase in wages has already taken place after the declaration of war.

Secondly, in order to judge whether the increase that has already taken place is commensurate with the requirements of the situation and whether the demands made by the strikers are reasonable or not, we must take into account the degree of the general rise in the cost of living caused by rise in prices of the necessaries of life. I would, therefore, request Mr. Pearse to place before the public his estimate of the rise in prices of the necessaries of life that has taken place since the declaration of the war. From what I could ascertain, the statement given below about the rise in prices of the necessaries of life of the working classes is fairly accurate:—Rice has risen by 70 p.c.; Patni by 100 p.c. Wheat 80 p.c.; Bajri by 200 p.c.; Jwari by 200 p.c.; Pulses by 80 p.c.; Sweet oil by 150 p.c.; Mirchi by 200 p.c.; Fuel by 80 p.c.; Cloth by 150 p.c.; Kerosene oil by 80 p.c.; only the rise in house rents has been checked by the action of the Rent Act.

The increase in the cost of living caused by the rise in prices cannot be put down at less than 75 p.c. by the lowest computation. As a rough test of this fact I may mention that the rate of monthly boarding charges in working class hotels has risen from 6 to 10 rupees during the period of the last 5 years. No doubt, a part of the rise in prices is due to famine at present prevailing in the Presidency. But the pinch of hunger whether it is caused by war or famine is not differently or less felt on account of the difference in the origin.

Thirdly, Mr. Gregor-Pearse states that generally the workmen lose the advantage of a rise in wages by remaining absent for a proportionate number of days. I may admit that if under ordinary circumstances a sudden rise in wages takes place when there is no rise in prices of the necessaries of life, some workmen may be disposed to take things little easy and not take the full advantage of their good fortune as their standard of life and their needs do not go up immediately. But the phenomenon mentioned by Mr. Pearse cannot be easily understood if the rise in wages only follows the rise in the cost of living. Man may not learn to live a costlier life immediately after a rise in his wages. But if the rise in wages follows a rise in cost of living and if he does not take advantage of the rise in his wages, he will certainly have to lower his standard life which he will not very light heartedly do. That under the present circumstances when the cost of living has increased more than the rise in wages men should remain absent and lose the advantage of the rise in wages is difficult to be comprehended. It is, therefore, necessary that some more light must be thrown on the proposition put forth by Mr. Pearse by the publication of fuller and more detailed statement showing the relationship between the last rise in wages and the number of days of absence of the workmen.

In support of his above-mentioned proposition Mr. Gregor-Pearse mentions the fact that not even 20 p.c. of the workmen get the benefit of the bonus which is given in some mills for a full month's attendance. I have shown above that there cannot be an increase in the days of absence of the workmen if the rise in wages follows only the rise in the cost of living. But the fact that the workmen do not take or more correctly are unable to take advantage of the bonus given for full month's attendance reveals before us a serious problem. In ordinary circumstances if a bonus is offered for regular attendance, workmen as ordinary human beings are expected to take its advantage; but if they do not or cannot take it there must be some serious difficulty in their way. Those who attend a regular office, either Government or private, are generally allowed some days of casual leave required for sudden emergencies. I have heard workmen state that it is not easy to secure casual leave in a mill. Even if a man is sick he has to go to the mill and secure a day's easual leave even at the risk of making his case worse by the fatigue of walking for half a mile or even a mile and more. It is, therefore, necessary to have a statement of the average days of casual leave actually enjoyed by the workmen ofeach mill in Bombay, so that we may be convinced that the loss of bonus was in no degree due to the difficulty of securing any kind of casual leave which is as much necessary for workmen in mills as for other people working in offices.

But the more serious cause of this frequent absence of the workmen from the factory is the conditions under which a factory womkman has to work. If a man workss twelve hours a day with only half an hour's leisure in the middle it is not unnatural that he should sometimes feel disposed to take from time to time an extra day's rest. If we put ourselves in the position of an ordinary mill-hand in Bombay, we shall not wonder why he is so frequently absent but on the other hand we may wonder how he can go on working with such a few days of absence.

I have already admitted that in ordinary circumstances where rise in wages is not accompanied by or does not follow the rise in the cost of living, a sudden increase in wages may tempt workmen to take life little easy. But in the present case the rise in wages is to follow an abnormal rise in the cost of living and there is, therefore, no fear of the workmen being more irregular or more slack.

Lastly, if the standard of life of the workmen in Bombay is low and consequently if they are unable to reap the full benefit of the sudden riso in wages we cannot lay the blame on them. Neither the Government nor the Mill-owners, nor the educated public ever seem to be cognizant of the existence of the large number of the factory workers in the city living under conditions which ought never to be tolerated not only in the interest of the workmen but in the interest of the industry in which they are engaged as well as in the interest of the general public. The greatest pity is that we become conscious of the existence of the mill-hands around us when they go on a strike threatening to bring disastrous consequences not only on themselves but on the industry in which they are engaged and on the general public as well.

As stated at the outset I do not desire to say anything here about the decision arrived at by the Mill-owners' Association on the ground of the maintenance of discipline and I admit that the workmen have not gone through usual procedure of petition or previous notice. But this failure on their part is due to their ignorance and unorganized condition for which they cannot be blamed. The responsibility of allowing them to remain in this condition must be equally shared by the Government, by the Mill-owners and educated Indian public. But if the decision is to be justified on other grounds as attempted by Mr. Gregor-Pearse he should be ready to throw more light on the statements made by him in order that they should carry conviction with the thinking public of the city.

But the most important question before the public just now is the obst method of settling the dispute and the only way out of the difficulty seems to be timely intervention by Government by appointing a board of arbitration which would be acceptable to both the parties to the dispute or by using their moral influence to persuade the two parties to settle their differences amongst themselves by compromise. No doubt, this course is not easy to adopt on account of the present unorganised condition of the workmen. But the difficulties will not be found to be insuperable if a strenuous effort in the right direction is made by all parties concerned viz. the Government, the Mill-owners, the leaders of the workmen and the thinking public. But perhaps the time is not yet ripe for such an effort to succeed.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

EPIDEMICS AND RESEARCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a common occurrence in Bombay to notice on the outbreak of an epidemic of cholera or plague or influenza, the public expression of opinions by a variety of citizens, lay and medical, on the subject both in the civic chamber and in the press. It has not been known, however, during recent years, that effectual measures have been adopted, at the heel of an epidemic, to prevent its recurrence, so far as practical. Nevertheless, it is the case that while an epidemic rages, greatly alarming the population, a brisk controversy simultaneously ensues on the causes of the disease and the remedies to be adopted on a further occasion. The discussion either in the hall of the Corporation or in the press, is seldom informing or instructive. It is more academical than practical. Theories are pitted against theories and assertions against assertions. One group of controversialists indulge in exaggerated statements which another group tries to contradict wholly or partially. While one set expatiates at tiresome length on the etiology of the disease, another casts the etiology to the winds and dwells on the correct nomenclature of the Medical Faculty by which it should be known! Some dogmatise with all the vigour and pertinacity of an Athanasius, while some oracularly deliver themselves with all the solemn dignity of papal infallibility. There are some more who, having copiously ransacked bulky cyclopadias treating on the subject, prefer, in all modesty, to support their contention by liberal quotations from the expert authorities. On the other hand, there are a few who silently and patiently endeavour to investigate facts at the fountain source with a view to ascertaining them beyond the shadow of doubt for purposes of a fair deduction. Thus each group or individual who enters into the arena of controversy is keen on contributing his quota towards the formation of opinion which might eventually be deemed reasonable for general acceptance. The spirit that prompts such contributions is to be highly commended. For it is only by a healthy discussion of such a theme, from divers points of view, that a sound working hypothesis could be reached for all practical purposes.

Of course, a virulent epidemic, claiming hundreds of victims daily, runs its natural course and subsides. Popular alarm and fear are allayed; while the subsidence affords no little relief to the over-worked over-criticised persons responsible for the better health of the city. Simultaneously, it has been noticeable that the controversy also dies away. The theories adduced being more or less indeterminate, no conclusion of a definite character is reached to serve any useful purpose. Thus it is regretable to find that in no case finality is arrived at. And judging from the past, it is to be feared that with the subsidence of the prevailing epidemic a similar condition is likely to be witnessed. Reports, statistics and all other materials collected bearing on the subject are forgotten or lie in dusty pigeon holes till some other day the tocsin of alarm is rung again to awaken Bombay to realise the gravity of the coming situation and to bestir betimes to take all effectual measures possible to check the disease and its holocaust. That exactly happened in the immediate past and no surprise need be expressed at its happening in the near future.

As yet the civic spirit has not reached that maturity of strength so as to be fully alive to the hygienic conditionns imperatively needed to make a persevering and sustained effort for the prevention of fatal epidemics of the character that have overtaken the city now and again.

What is really wanted is the establishment of a permanent bureau of scientific research by qualified persons to carry on patient investigation, without interruption, in a variety of directions in order to suggest proper ways and means to effectually combat epidemics. It is only by means of so useful and well equipped a bureau of research that the Corporation will be able to cope with any fell disease, possibly to get rid of it altogether in course of time.

Here, however, it must be ruefully admitted that the great stumbling block, of a formidable character, in the way of sanitary improvement is the fearfully overcrowded condition of the city. It is suffering for the past omissions of the earlier builders of the town. Bombay of the early Twentieth Century is the unfortunate heir to the legacy bequeathed by those early builders. Those estimable persons had no idea of the immense expansion of this tight little island during a century, owing to its magnificent geographical position. Again, modern ideas of hygiene were wholly unknown. Town planning, not in the military but sanitary sense was non-existent. Neither they had forecasted the modern resources of civilisation which if they bring in their train great good for the welfare of congregated humanity also bring much that is evil. Bombay, it should be remembered, owes a deep debt of gratitude to its first Municipal Commissioner, the late Mr. Arthur Crawford who, despite all his financial extravagances, was a real town planner, far in advance of his age. But for his forecast and indefatigable energy there might never have been the new Bombay he veared in a northerly direction during the seven years of his strenuous adileship, hitherto unsurpassed. It is fearful to contemplate what might otherwise have been the condition of public health in the city to-day. But it is of no use recalling the past. Let Bombay, by the light of the frightful sanitary past, heroically strive with the combined efforts of all its enlightened and public spirited citizens, to relieve the congestion, which is the fountain sources of epidemics, and improve its existing insanitary conditions so as to make it in the course of time that modern Hygeia which the genius of that great sanitary authority, Dr. Richardson, years ago idealised for the benefit of mankind.

D. E. WACHA.

17th January 1919.

P.S.—The above letter was written some time before I read Dr. Roger's suggestions at the Science Conference. I need not say how greatly pleased I was that he is strongly in favour of wholetime research. I for one feel deeply grateful to that distinguished scientist for his eminently practical suggestion.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per S. S. Manora, Captain W. R. Steadman, Leaving Bombay on 18th January, 1919, for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. Anderson, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Antonsen, child and infant, Mr. F. G. Arnould, Mr. E. Arthur, Mrs. E. C. Ash, Mr. Barber, Mrs. Barclay, and 2 infants, Mr. T. Bateman, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Beardman and child, Mr. Boulton, Mrs. A. Boyd, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Buchanan, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Bucklow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burns, 2 children and infant, Mr. W. E. Burrows, Mrs. D. Cambier Mr. and Mrs. Carsen, Mrs. Carruthers, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Casey, and 2 children, Mr. B. Chadburn, Mrs. E. G. Channer, child and infant, Mr. F. F. R. Channer, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Cheetham, Mr. Clarke, Mr. N. Clifford, Rev. D. Collins, Mr. W. P. Corbet, Mr. A. Couil, Miss R. A. Cousins, Mrs. G. H. Cowan, and child Mrs. Cowie, and 2 children, Miss Cox, Capt. J. F. Crookston, Mrs. and Miss Crookston, Mrs. Gunningham, child and infant, Mr. A. Davie, Rev. T. Davis, Dr. G. B. Mrs. Davis, 4 children and infant, Dr. and Mrs. de Benoit, and infant, Mr. J. R. DeSilva, Mrs. J. T. Dickson, and 3 children, Rev. A. D. Dixey, Mrs. Driver, and child, Mrs. G. Drummond Payne, Miss Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss C. M. Duncanson, Mrs. Each, Mr. Edgar, Mrs. Ericson, and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Evans, and 2 infants, Mrs. M. Ezekiel, and 2 infants, Mrs. Farmer, and infant, Mr. Farrell, Mr. Felker, Miss M. H. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Foice, Mr. Fowler, Mrs. Fuller, Miss J. Galbraith, Mr. Galloway, Sir R. W. Gillan, and Lady, child and nurse, Mr. Goldsberry, Mr. Gordon, Mr. G. E. R. Graham, Mrs. G. D. Green, Miss Gross, Mr. E. W. Hallum, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Harrison, Mr. W. Hartley, Mrs. J. T. Haslam, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Haslewood, child and infant, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Herron, Mrs. J. E. Hobson, Mrs. Hoggett, Miss M. A. Holbrook, Mr. Hoechins, Miss Howard, Miss M. E. Hunter, Mr. W. S. Hutton, Mrs. F. M. Heyshaw, and 4 children, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Irvine, Mrs. Jodhunter, Mr. Irwin C. Johnson, Mr. T. W. Mrs. Johnstone, child and infant, Mrs. Jones, Rev. Force, Mrs. Jones, Master and Miss, Mr. B. Khemchand, Miss King, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ladd and 3 infants, Mrs. E. N. Lang and child, Miss E. Langdale Smith, Mr. A. E. Langlands, Dr. H. F. Lechmera Taylor, Mrs. Legg, 3 children and infant, Mr. Legros, Mr. Leishman, Mrs. Lennox, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Mackenzie-Wallis, child and infant, Mr. J. P. Mackeson, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Manson, Mr. W. R. Masterton, Miss McCubbin, Mr. D. McLaggan, Mrs. Mensham Lea, and child, Mr. J. M. Melita, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Miller, and infant, Mr. W. Moir, Mr. R. Moussaieff, Mr. Morrow, Miss C. Murphy, Mr. Vernoon Nash, Miss Newton, Mrs. O'Brien, and infant Capt. D. G., Mrs. Master and 2 Misses Orchard, Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Parker, Miss G. A. Pecker, Mrs. F. J. W. Porter, Mrs. Radford, and 2 Children, Mr. G. J. Rallings, and son, Mr. F. Radnager, Mr. A. M. Reith, Miss Reybern, Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, and infant, Mrs. Roberts, children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss V. M. Rowbotham, Mr. R. Russell, Mr. M. M. Saethi, Mrs. D. B. Salt, Mr. Scott, Miss Simmonds, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Slater, and infant, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Ross Sobel, Mr. J. Spence Mr. Stainton, Mr. Stanchfield, Pte. and Mrs. Staniland, and infant, Mr. Stanley, Mrs. Steadman, 3 children and infant, Mr. G. B. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, child and infant, Mr. T. I. Stewart, Mr. G. O. Stewart, Mrs. Strathacopulas, Mr. Sturrock, Mr. Tebbett, Mr. A. Teixeira, Mr. G. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Tosland, Sergt. and Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. C. A. and Mrs. Turner and infant, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. E. B. Vaughan, Mr. M. H. Vaughan, Mr. Wakefield, Mrs. R. Walker, and child, Mrs. Cecil Walsh, Mr. B. A. and Mrs. Watson, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Weaver, and Master, Miss Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilkin, and infant, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Combridge, Mr. Liddel, Mr. N. B. and Mrs. Parish, Mr. F. J. G. Geary, Mrs. W. T. Dewar, Mrs. G. E. Wakefield, and child, Mr. N. Burke, Mrs. Dunsterville, Master Dunsterville, Mr. W. E. Ingram, Mrs. Kundan Lal, and child, Rev. H. Austin, Miss E. F. Drayson, Mr. G. E. Barker, Rev. L. Jickling, Mr. W. R. Butterill, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Turner, and child, Miss Ingoldby, Mrs. Simmon, Rev. A. and Mrs. Dungworth, Miss Dungworth, and Miss Oatway.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

48 DEATHS ON THURSDAY.

There were 64 attacks and 48 deaths from Cholera on Thursday as compared with 35 and 30 on the preceding day.

The total mortality on Thursday was 232 as against 176 on the preceding day and 127 on the corresponding day of last year.

KILLED BY BAYONETS AT WADALA.

JURY'S VERDICT IN CORONER'S COURT.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Laxman, aged about 30, and Vishram naya, aged about 45, who received fatal injuries in an affray that took place at Wadala on Thursday.

Ramji Yesu, a municipal "mukadam", identified Laxman's body. He said Laxman, who was his son-in-law, worked at the Gold Mohor Mill and was out on strike. He learned that day that he was killed at Wadala.

Dr. Arthur Howell, Police Surgeon, said he made a post-mortem examination of the body of Laxman, and found a stab wound penetrating the left lung. Death was due to that wound which might have been caused by a bayonet. Vishram had a stab wound penetrating the abdamen which caused that death. The wound could have been caused by a bayonet or a knife.

Mr. F. Cassito, engineer, Bombay Port Trust Reclamation, said that about 5-30 p.m. on Thursday he went to the Antone Hill, Wadala, and found the men had left work. He was told that a gang of some two hundred men had come knowing stones and had stolen the workmen. He saw the crowd going towards Wadala. Later he came to Wadala and saw the men lying injured. Some handles of the pick-axes were in the hands of the crowd. He saw the two deceased lying dead.

Mr. H. Stewart, foreman, Eastern Chemical Werks, said that about 5 p.m. a crowd, numbering about two hundred, came to the works and behaved like mad men, waving sticks, and forced his workmen, by throwing stones, to come out. Later, he heard that there had been a fight with the Police and the Military and that two men had been killed.

Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Engineer, a sub-divisional officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, said he was at the works at Matunga where a large crowd of mill-hands came along and asked his men to stop work. They threw stones at the men and forced them to leave work. There were women and children among witness' workers and they were also stoned by the mob. The crowd went over the rail road. Later, he heard that there had been a fight and that two men had been killed.

INSPECTOR MELVILLE'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Melville said that about 4 p.m. he received information that a crowd, numbering about 200, to 250, was looting shops and otherwise terrorising people at Wadala. With ten Indian policemen he repaired to Wadala, where on arrival he found that the crowd had moved to the Technical Institute, stoned the workmen there and forced them to abandon work. He also learnt that they had then gone to the King's Circle and forced the men of the Improvement Trust to leave their work, and then proceeded to the Eastern Chemical Works. He saw the crowd leaving the works. He then met with the ten policemen with him to Wadala and met the Military picket, thirty strong. Presuming that the crowd would come back by the road over the level crossing, he posted the military near the Leper Asylum. As expected, the men came on to the Matunga Road, when Mr. Melville stopped them and ordered them to disperse. The crowd left him alone but attacked two of his sepoys. He ordered his men to arrest as many as possible when the crowd shouted "maro" and made for the sepoys. The crowd was armed with sticks and branches of trees and seeing the policemen outnumbered and in danger the military came to rescue. The crowd turned on them, when some of the military drew their bayonets to protect themselves. A few were wounded, two of them fatally, and the crowd dispersed. Fourteen arrests were made. The injured men were removed to the Sir J. J. hospital, and those killed, to the Morgue. Were it not for the military, the police would have been overwhelmed.

Sardar Abdul Rahimkhan of the 109th Infantry said he was at No. 8 post with a picket. At 4 p.m. he was ordered, with thirty men, to assist the Police at Wadala. He reported himself to Mr. Melville, who rested the men near the R. C. Church. At 5-30 p.m. a large crowd came up the road. On seeing the sepoys, they shouted and began to assault them with stones and sticks. Mr. Melville called witness for assistance. The crowd then commenced to assault the military and one of the latter was injured. Some of the witness' men drew their bayonets to defend themselves. The rifle was knocked out of the hand of one of the military men. A scuffle ensued and some of the crowd were injured. The crowd then dispersed.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the two deceased were caused by penetrating bayonet wounds of the chest and abdomen respectively, and that the injuries were sustained in the course of an affray, when a crowd of rioters strikers (including the deceased) attacked the police and military picket at Wadala, and that the action of the military in drawing their bayonets in self-defence was justifiable.

A correspondent wires:—

Kunwar Gangasingh, son of Rao Gopalsingh Sahab of Kharwa is going to be married to the daughter of Sir Sheoraj sing, Rana Sahab of Khajurgaon (Oudh) on twentieth January.

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Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 18th January, 1919.

DUTY OF MILLOWNERS.

The crisis in the relations of Labour and Capital in Bombay continues—menacing public safety as well as the economic organisation of the City. We said yesterday that the demands of the workers are reasonable and just and that this fact brings into relief the real remedy that alone can end the crisis and that must be immediately enforced. We pointed out, after an examination of the respective positions of the workers and their employers, that the only obstacle to the enforcement of this remedy lies in subservience, on the part of the millowners, to a false sense of prestige preventing them from doing the right thing in the right spirit. In reiterating our appeal to the millowners to face the situation in a just and generous spirit we wish to set forth a consideration in addition to those we detailed yesterday. It is to draw the attention of the millowners to the undoubted fact that throughout the trying days of the week, the sympathies of the vast majority of the public have entirely been with the strikers and that, whatever consideration there may have been for the millowners in any quarter in the initial stages of the strike it has been forfeited by their obstinate attitude. The position has not been improved by the publication of the letter of the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, in which the damning admission is made that the increase of wages granted to the workers during the war has borne no proportion either to the great profits which their labour enabled the millowners to reap or to the increased cost of living. The millowners may flout the voice of the public, but such an attitude is bound to recoil on them. We trust that the millowners as a body will act with wisdom. If they unfortunately choose to remain recalcitrant, there is no alternative method for a satisfactory settlement of the crisis but Government intervention. We trust neither the causes nor the effects are lost sight of by the Government and that in determining the line of action that they should immediately take, they will not be influenced by silly suggestions about "hidden hands". The motive of the strike is obvious to any one with eyes to see. Common suffering has driven the workers to desperation and brought them together. And a common necessity has kept them together in their determination not merely to stick to their demand but to refrain from any violation of public peace. The few untoward incidents of a sectional character that have happened and that every one must deplore only bring into relief this determination. That, for a strike of this unprecedented magnitude there has been, on the whole, little disorder, is a fact which will come as a surprise only to those who, not having been in touch with the feelings and thoughts of the strikers, have not realised the intensity of their determination, as a body, to adhere to their constitutional weapon in the struggle against their employers.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BACKWARD RACES.

Western nations have fondly believed that theirs is the mission to civilise the so-called backward races in the world. But the civilising mission has generally ended in the occupation and exploitation of the territories belonging to the backward races for the exclusive benefit of the dominant nations. The impact of a higher and lower civilisation degrades the latter and deprives it of any initiative. The dominant nation soon forgets its high calling and tries to impose its own kultur on the backward race. The attempt results in perpetual vassalage of the dominated races. Mr. C. L. Temple, late Lieutenant-Governor of Nigeria, discusses the whole problem of the government of backward races in the "Quarterly Review." Mr. Temple treats primarily of the African races but his shrewd observations have application to conditions in this country also, where we are faced with somewhat similar problems. It is not possible, as Mr. Temple says, that a large proportion of the human race would remain for ever in a state of tutelage and, even if possible, it is not desirable. It is not also necessary; for, Mr. Temple suggests that it is possible and infinitely more politic to assist and guide the dominated races towards an evolution which will secure friendly relations profitable to both sides during the process and result in the permanent establishment of a nexus as between the members of a federation rather than one which holds between conquerors and conquered.

The first question that has to be settled is whether direct or indirect rule of backward races should be adopted. Mr. Temple defines direct rule as a form of administration which places the government of the country entirely in the hands of European officials, minor posts only, such as clerkships, being filled by the indigenous inhabitants, while the policing of the country is entrusted to European officers with coloured subordinates. In short, an administration which prevails in India at present. Indirect rule is just the opposite of the above. The underlying policy of indirect rule, says Mr. Temple, is to assist the native to develop that civilisation which he himself can evolve. "Indirect rule leaves in existence the administrative machinery created by the natives themselves. It recognises the emirs, chiefs and native councils, native courts of justice, native police controlled by a native executive, as real living forces and not as curious and interesting pageantry." Mr. Temple votes decidedly in favour of indirect rule. As he says, all the nobler aspirations of human nature are not only disregarded but actually stifled by direct rule. The fetters of tuteluge are not gradually unloosed, as is boasted; they are, Mr. Temple points out, rather the more firmly riveted, as time goes on. The pride of race and paltriotism have no place in direct rule, whereas indirect rule brings out all that is best in the race. Mr. Temple's remarks concerning African emirs and chiefs under direct rule are of peculiar interest in India: "They are deprived of all power and opportunity to exert initiative and are in point of fact mere puppets in the hands of the European administrators; who can wonder, that placed in such a position, they sometimes lose heart and that their characters deteriorate?" Nay, the rule of the chiefs becomes more oppressive under European control. Mr. Temple says that the chiefs were formerly autocrats but they were in a way subject to public opinion. When European administrators assume all real control, the chiefs are no longer subject to public opinion. More or less Mr. Temple's observations in this respect hold good also in the case of India.

So far as Mr. Temple argues that the ancient national spirit of the races should be preserved and developed on its own lines, the dominant culture should not be superimposed; that the Western system should not be forced; that the native institutions should not be swept away; and that the races should be allowed to seek their salvation in consonance with their ancient systems, nothing can be said against him. Two things, however, require to be noted. The system he favours may work admirably in places where the rule of the chiefs has been maintained intact. What of territories directly occupied and ruled by the Western nations? And, again, Western systems of government—for instance parliamentary government—are not the monopoly of any particular nation or race. It is a common fallacy that backward races are in love with formal and autocratic rule and that democratic government is sure to fail in their case. It is not so. Even the most backward race in the world can be educated and developed to a state admitting of democratic government. As for territories immediately in the occupation of Western nations, "the latter are bound to introduce therein their form of government and give the people a direct and controlling voice in the administration. Bureaucratic government cannot replace the ancient personal government. And the ultimate objective held forth by Mr. Temple, federation of partners, should not be lost sight of. Democracy as such is not alien to any race; it is bureaucracy that degrades both the rulers as well as the ruled. All nations, whether African, American, Asian or European, can accommodate themselves to the democratic government, giving the ruled a real voice in the administration of their country. They can all assimilate parliamentary government. But are the dominant races willing to extend to the dominated ones their own form of government? The political blessings they enjoy, the political rights they hold and the political privileges they prize at home can be shared with the backward races abroad. When it is pretended that these forms of government cannot be introduced in backward territories, it is often forgotten that probably the very fact that a backward form of govment has prevailed therein, has kept the races down. Many of the European nations that are to be newly formed are most backward but still it is hoped that parliamentary government will succeeded therein. The objection is not against Western form of government but against the Eastern form of government by Westerners, ostensibly for the benefit of the backward races but in reality for their own benefit. But such an obsolete form of government can no longer obtain even in the most backward tracts in the world.

Notes of the Day.

A Warning.

Mr. H. Wickham Steed administers a warning to the Peace Conference and his article is assigned a place of honour in the 'Nineteenth Century' in its December issue. Mr. Steed says that since the cessation of hostilities there has been a marked tendency among Allied Governments to look more to the safeguarding of special claims and interests than to the establishment of a just and lasting peace. As Mr. Steed puts it bluntly, nations have been saying to one another: "See what we have done; you could not have won the war without us." Secret treaties and ill-considered pledges probably entered into and given before America entered into the war are being invoked and Mr. Steed points out that there are makings of another European conflagration, if all such claims are not foregone.

The Acid Test.

He proposes an acid test for the extravagant claims of the different nations. Is the claimant nation prepared to go to war for a particular point it puts forth? It will then be seen that most of the claims will be silently dropped. Italy wants a particular thing because France and England want something else. But was the war fought for the division of spoils? We might justifiably say that England cannot give up 'freedom of the seas' and that if forced to accept the German view of it, it would prefer to go to war. Can we say the same thing regarding the buffer Arabian States under British protection linking Egypt and India? Is France prepared to go to war for Syria? Two conflicting ideas seem to be working in the minds of European diplomatists. One is the establishment of the League of Nations, doing away with the necessity of future wars and involving a limitation of arms. If that be so, what need is there of buffer States? The other idea, of course, is, as Mr. Steed puts it, that there can be no security save within the frontiers heavily fortified and guarded by people armed to the teeth. In the latter case every nation is entitled to press its maximum demands. Mr. Steed, therefore, wisely suggests that first the League of Nations should be decided upon and claims modified accordingly. We are not talking of what is possible and what is impossible. The five Great Powers: America, England, France, Italy and Japan, can divide the whole world between themselves. But let there be no pretence of high-sounding principles, in that case.

The Russian Embroglio.

The Peace Conference is to consider the Russian situation. If the Allies had followed a firm and wise policy regarding Russia, they could have controlled affairs better. At the beginning valuable time was wasted in considering whether there was to be or an Allied intervention or not. Afterwards an intervention was decided upon. A few days ago we were told of the withdrawal of troops by the Allies, including the Japanese. Now we hear of some successes of the Allies against Russians. The whole situation is enveloped in mystery. It is not surprising to be told that it is causing the gravest anxiety and perplexity to all the Allied statesmen. A peace arrived at could not be safe indeed leaving half Europe and half Asia in chaos and disorder. Moreover, Bolshevism is not confined to Russia. It is abroad. The situation does not demand a halting and vacillating policy.

An Urgent Need.

We referred the other day to the overcrowded and congested state of the Meher's Market at Byculla as an instance of how the sanitary requirements of the City are disregarded by the Health Department of the Municipality. The market is a private one—a fact which makes it the more imperative that in the interests of the citizens who resort to it, the officers of the Health Department should see that the municipal bye-laws are scrupulously observed. This unfortunately is far from being the case. We shall have more to say on this matter on a later occasion. Meanwhile, we trust the representation of the residents of Byculla that a new and well-equipped Municipal Market should take the place of this unsatisfactory relic will receive prompt attention at the hands of the Corporation.

A New Y. W. C. A. Hostel.

The Young Women's Christian Association which has been doing good work in the city, has decided to start and equip a new hostel for self-supporting young women and others who are strangers in Bombay. The need for an extension of work has been felt by the Committee and on Monday they intend initiating a campaign for funds for the purpose. Nearly four lakhs of rupees are required for purchasing and equipping the new building which has been found available for starting the hostel. We trust that there are going to be no preferences in the matter of admitting applicants. It is a project which should command the sympathy of all and the Association has already succeeded in obtaining nearly Rs. 1,50,000. The leading donation is from Lady Willingdon, who has subscribed a lakh.

The New Samarth Vidyalaya.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the New Samarth Vidyalaya, Sir M. B. Chaubal, laid down a principle, which may well command the attention of all educationists. All students in our schools, as Sir Mahadeo pointed out, are not meant for a literary education. Nearly 90 per cent. of them attending secondary schools in Bombay drop out. Something must be done to put a stop to this terrible wastage. So Sir Mahadeo, who had an exceptional opportunity of studying educational problems, has decided upon giving industrial education in his school. Those who show special aptitude for liberal education will be specially trained for the Matric, after they finish the course. The rest will complete their course which will be equal to the University I. E. examination and also be trained for some industrial profession. They will thus be self-reliant citizens. The experiment initiated at the Vidyalaya is worth all the encouragement of the people and Government. Sir Mahadeo wants, in short, to begin in Bombay what Sir Rabindranath Tagore with Captain Petavel has already achieved in Bengal. The Old Samarth Vidyalaya had incurred the wrath of Government but the New Samarth Vidyalaya begins its career with its blessings. The credit is due to Sir M. B. Chaubal and Prof. V. G. Bijapurkar.

INTEGRITY OF POLAND.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NATIONAL COUNCIL AND WARSAW DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 17

A telegram to "The Times" from Paris says an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation whereby Paderewski becomes the Prime Minister and is now engaged in forming a Coalition cabinet. This signifies that a complete accord has been reached between General Piludski and Paderewski. The former remains Chief of the Polish state. Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the national Councillor Dmowski and a delegate nominated by Piladski.

REVISED RATE FOR DEMISED VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

The revised blue book rate for demised vessels under the new form of charter is the monthly rate of from seventy-eight pence for nine hundred tons gross to forty-two pence for over nine thousand.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF POWERS.

INDIA TO HAVE TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

PRINCIPLES OF DELEGATION OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 17.

A communiqué from Paris states that it has hitherto been the practice for the Governments participating in the preliminary peace conversations to issue separate communiqués regarding the proceedings. From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communiqué of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegates:—

The President of the United States and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied States assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London held two meetings to-day lasting four and a half hours during which the examination of the rules of the Conference was continued and almost completed.

It has been decided among other things that the following shall be the representation: the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan five delegates apiece and the British Dominions and India besides shall be represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the Native States, and one for New Zealand. Brazil shall have three and Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Serbia two apiece, and Siam, Cuba, Gantemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one apiece. Montenegro will have one, but the rules concerning the last-named's designation shall not be fixed until the moment when Montenegro's political situation is cleared up.

TWO GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The meeting adopted the following two general principles:—

Firstly, each delegation being a unit the number of delegates forming it can have no influence upon its status at the Conference.

Secondly, in the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each State at its discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate. The adoption of the panel system particularly will enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions (including Newfoundland which has no separate representation) and India.

PREMIER FIGHTS FOR SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

A telegram from Paris says Mr. Lloyd George brilliantly fought the case for a separate representation of the Dominions and India and the Native States. He urged that the principal basis of representation should be actual war efforts and the same ratio in the matter should be observed.

The Americans in a friendly but firm manner unremittingly opposed the suggestion, President Wilson saying that he objected to the British Empire having so many delegates. When the council adjourned on Monday the question was delicately poised but on Tuesday full agreement was reached though America did not withdraw her resistance. France sturdily supported the British claim, so did Italy, but not so eagerly. Japan readily assented. Mr. Lloyd George failed to secure separate representation for Newfoundland. Although it is true that representatives of small nations which now include the British Dominions, will be called in only when directly affected by the question under discussion in actual practice, they will attend a great majority of sittings. Indeed it is difficult to see what question does not affect them.

JOURNALISTS IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

FIVE HUNDRED AMERICANS OUT OF A THOUSAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

PARIS.—One thousand journalists are attending the Peace Conference of whom five hundred are Americans.

VEILING OF PROCEEDINGS.

JOURNALISTS' STRONG PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 17.

PARIS.—The Peace Conference has decided that beyond the official communiqués, the newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference while the plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of discussions.

It is reported that strong protests by the journalists have been registered in this connection coupled with demands for modification. This manner of veiling the Conference is strongly disapproved by most morning papers but "The Times" Paris correspondent, although unable to elucidate the situation, does not think that the Press will be left entirely without official guidance and understanding. In addition to the communiqués more detailed reports will be issued on the day following each sitting.

CLAIMS OF PRESS IN PEACE CONFERENCE

QUESTION REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 17.

The Press Bureau issues message from Paris stating that President Wilson, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the Allies discussed the question of relations of the conference and the press and referred the matter to a meeting of the Press and the Allied and associated Governments this afternoon for interchange of views concerning future methods. It has been decided that the Governments shall mutually exchange the latest information regarding Russia with a view to a joint examination of the question.

ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

The Armistice Commission has left for Treves

MR. BARNES GOES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

ADVOCACY FOR PROMOTING HUMANE CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 17.

Mr. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, has gone to the Peace Conference on the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. In an interview he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris. He advocated that some authority be established responsible after the Peace Conference to the league of nations for industrial questions with a view to promoting the humane conditions of labour all over the world.

GOVERNMENT'S SHIP BUILDING CONTRACTS.

TAKEN OVER BY LORD INCHCAPE AND SIR OWEN PHILIPPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 17.

Lord Inchcape and Sir Owen Philipps have jointly completed an agreement with the Shipping Controller to take over the Government contracts with the shipbuilders for 137 vessels now being constructed. The vessels will be offered to the shipping community on the same terms as they are acquired on equitable bases having regard to the wartime losses. The transaction involves twenty million sterling and the shippers are given eight days in which to make applications. The arrangement is undoubtedly one of the most important steps yet taken in the direction of demobilisation of industry. "The Times" pays a tribute to the public spirit of Lord Incheape and Sir Owen Philipps.

DR. NAIDU'S CASE.

GROUND OF CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The judgment in Dr. Vardarajula Naidu case is a voluminous document. After dealing with the preliminary objections, the history of the law of sedition, and the definition of words like 'disaffection,' etc., and setting out a free rendering of the accused's speech which was the subject matter of the charge his Honour considered question whether the Government had a motive behind in ordering the prosecution and found that it was not for a court of law to look into the policy of the Government in sanctioning the prosecution.

His Honour said that the question was whether in assigning reasons for the existing political conditions the accused did intend only to create a disapprobation which would make his hearers try to obtain that very desirable object of Home Rule and only unconsciously and incidentally excited the disaffection and dislike, or whether as a means of obtaining Home Rule he intended to create that feeling of contempt for Government which the law called an offence. His Honour held that the accused clearly intended to create a feeling of aversion and hatred towards the Government to destroy the allegiance of the people to Government. The accused thought that if this was not done they could not get Home Rule.

DISORDERS IN BERLIN.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS' PROCESSION BROKEN UP.

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO ENSURE ORDERLY CONDUCT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin dated the 13th says the procession of the Majority Socialists in Unten den Linden, for which crowds of sightseers had congregated was broken up by sharp fusillade from the Spartacists on housetops.

Reinhardt, War Minister, outlining the Government's immediate plans said steps were being taken to ensure orderly conduct of the National Assembly elections on the 19th, also disarming the population and restoration of order throughout Germany.

DISORDER IN VARIOUS GERMAN CENTRES.

ASCENDANCY OF MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 17.

AMSTERDAM.—In spite of the apparent triumph of the Government in Berlin news from other German centres shows that considerable disorder prevails. It is reported from Bremen that the Majority Socialists beat the Independents and Communists at the Soviet polls whereupon the latter proclaimed a republic. However, the Government troops are besieging them at Wilhelmshaven. It is reported from Oldenburg that the President of the Ost-Friesland Republic has been overthrown and a Majority Socialist Government re-established. The Cuyhaven soviet has proclaimed a Socialist Republic and occupied the banks.

SPARTACIST TERRORISM.

BELGIAN COMMANDER ORDERS REMOVAL OF ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 17.

BRUSSELS.—A telegram from Dusseldorf dated the 12th says sharp fighting occurred at big demonstrations to protest against the Spartacist terrorism. Over forty have hitherto been killed. Two thousand armed Spartacists captured and fortified a number of large buildings and are terrorising the population. The German military commander in the neutral zone declared that he was unable to carry out the terms of the Armistice. The Belgian Commander ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION FOR A SIX HOURS' DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

The British Miners' Federation Conference at Southport passed a resolution that the Government be informed that the miners intended to have a six hours' day. If the Government did not agree the miners would fix the date themselves for beginning the reform. The Conference also demanded the nationalisation of mines.

SIR S. P. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The following telegram was sent by Babu Surendranath Banerjea to the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India yesterday:—"Indian members of Reform Committee express grateful thanks to Prime Minister and Secretary of State for appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha as Parliamentary Under-Secretary and regard it as earnest determination of British Government to carry Montagu-Chelmsford scheme through.

"RIGHTS OF INDIANS RECOGNISED."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The following telegrams were sent by the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, Amritsar, 17th January:—(1) to Sir S. P. Sinha, London:

"Accept sincere congratulations from Punjab all expect your standing nobly for your country's cause."

(2) To the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India:

"Whole country offers thankful congratulations Sir Satyendra Sinha's appointment recognising rights of Indians."

BOLSHEVISM IN RUSSIA.

VIOLENT PEASANT RISING REPORTED.

TYRANNICAL DICTATORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 17.

STOCKHOLM.—Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevist Regime. A violent peasant rising has occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevist Peasant Committees, who are exercising tyrannical dictatorship while the employees of three of the largest munition factories in Russia have struck for an "agreement with the bourgeoisie and to end the civil war."

SWISS GOVERNMENT DEPORTING BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

The Swiss Government is deporting all the Bolsheviks.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

CARRIED ON BY TROOPS FROM FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

A telegram from Madrid dated 14th says postal communication with Portugal is interrupted but it is reported from the frontier that the revolution was carried on chiefly by the troops from France with the object of replacing the Government by the supporters of ex-President Machado.

QUIET RESTORED IN LISBON.

SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT AT SANTAREM QUELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

A telegram from Badajoz says telegraphic communication with Portugal has been restored. It is reported from Elvas that Lisbon is quiet. The seditious movement at Santarem has been completely suppressed and the Government is master of the situation.

STRIKE OF GERMAN MINE SWEEPERS' CREW.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 17.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" says the crews of all German Minesweepers have struck demanding higher pay.

STATUS OF AIR MINISTRY UNCHANGED.

LEGISLATION FOR CIVIL AVIATION IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

It is authoritatively stated that the status of the Ministry is unchanged; it remains separate independent ministry, the sole connection with the War Office being that one Secretary-of-State controls both the departments. The relations of the Air Force with the Navy and the Army are unaltered. The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements to permit a speedy recommencement of civil aviation.

HANDLEY PAGE MACHINE REACHES LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

The Handley Page aeroplane which left Delhi on Thursday after flying from Allahabad reached Lahore soon after three o'clock in the afternoon. Piloted by Captain Bossmith, the machine made an excellent landing having covered the distance from Delhi in about four three-quarters hours. Interviewed by the representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette," General Borton explained that the forced landing made by machine on way from Calcutta to Allahabad was due to dust getting into petrol and choking the feed of the port engine owing to the machine being left out in the open on the racecourse at Calcutta instead of being properly housed in a hanger. General Borton left by train for Delhi the same evening.

THE LABOUR STRIKE

LOOTING IN FORT AND ALONG PAREL ROAD.

STRIKE IN R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

EXCITEMENT AMONG G. I. P. WORKMEN.

The situation in regard to the great and unprecedented Labour strike in the City has remained practically unchanged. At any rate it has not changed for the worse, though it well might have in view of the circumstances of the case. For more than a week, over a lakh and fifty thousand men, belonging to different mills and employed under different masters, hitherto supposed to have no common feelings or mutual sympathy have held together in a single, common purpose, namely, in demanding a living wage. At least until last evening, there was to be observed no sign of weakening of determination or wavering in their purpose, though many of them might be feeling the pinch of want.

It is said that several Millowners who are anxious to end the strike by conceding the men's demand are deterred from taking the step by their sense of loyalty to the others with whom they are acting. The strikers on their side are apprehensive lest their cause should be spoiled by any weakening or demoralisation in their now consolidated ranks, brought about by concessions in individual cases.

It has been asked why the men do not put forward some representatives as their spokesmen. They allege past experience as the reason for not trusting the Millowners or the officials.

A tour around the strike area in the morning showed that everything was quiet. The mills remained idle and the number of men that turned up outside the mill-gates was even more significantly smaller than on Wednesday. The morning was practically uneventful and in the afternoon there was not much doing either. Towards the evening, however, there were reports of a body of strikers, about a thousand to two thousand strong marching first in one direction and then another and even of looting a few stray shops near Kala Chowky and along Parel Road. The reports were mostly exaggerated and an armoured car moving from point to point in the locality preceded and followed by some armed Police and the Military lent colour to the reports. The derailment of a tram car at about 7-30 p.m., a little farther away from the Byculla Tram stables in the direction of Dadar and the consequent holding up of as many as 16 or 17 other cars which were proceeding behind it led to some mild excitement. People were seen standing in small groups on both sides of the Parel Road, very close to where the Kala Chowky intersects the latter. And as two nights before this was the point where an armoured car had been stationed and where stones were pelted at all people, no matter who they were, stories began to circulate freely of stoning, etc., which were found to be baseless. It is reported that a bullock cart containing chillies was upturned at this point a little earlier in the evening. In other quarters, nothing of a particularly interesting character happened. On the open ground, close to the Elphinstone Mills, the Maratha and other mill-hands, numbering three to four thousand held a meeting at about 5-30 p.m. when speeches were delivered exhorting the strikers not to loot shops or create any kind of disturbance whatsoever. The meeting was conducted in a dignified and peaceful way. The men were also exhorted to remain firm in their resolve not to resume work until their employers put up notices announcing the grant of their three demands, viz., a 35 per cent. increase of wages, pay for the strike days and bonus. At the close of the meeting the men dispersed to their homes.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Third Presidency Magistrate were both absent from Court yesterday and so it appears were Messrs. Setalvad and Khairaz at Mazagon. The parties were seen waiting at the Court until about 2 o'clock after which they left the Court.

THE DOCKYARD STRIKE.

The strike at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard became general on Friday morning and when at the usual hour, the gates were thrown open for the admission of the workmen, it was found that the men did not show any disposition to go in and resume work. They collected outside on the road—all the ten thousand men or so and remained there for nearly two hours. The authorities of the Dockyard waited evidently with the hope that the men might return to work, and then tried to persuade them. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine arrived at the spot about 8 a.m. and left the place soon afterwards.

The men continued to stay there and two Police officers were seen discussing with a section of the strikers as to what they wanted. The men stated that they wanted a bonus of one month's wages,—which they allege Government have sanctioned in honor of the Allied victory in the war and a rise in their wages in view of the prevailing high prices. An attempt was made to induce the men to send a few representatives from among themselves to place their demands before the authorities concerned. But the men declined to act upon the suggestion, saying that they had heard how the strikers had been inveigled at Mahim and then arrested. If the authorities wanted to hear their grievances, they might do so outside the gates. About 9 a.m. the men dispersed and proceeded towards Bori Bunder, issuing through the Bohra Bazar Street, Bazar Gate Street and other streets. A little time before their approach, the strikers themselves are said to have sent word in advance to the shop-keepers in all these localities to keep their shops closed until the crowd had emerged into the Bori Bunder Square. Almost all the shops were closed by the time the strikers left Elphinstone Circle and then began to issue forth from lanes and cross-lanes. At Bori Bunder, opposite the old Bhatia Baug two pan shops were looted by a small crowd which came along Bazar Gate Street, the big looking glasses were smashed to pieces and the other contents despoiled after which they entered the Bohra Bazar Street. Here, a grain shop appeared to have suffered some damage. At Frere Road another section looted the contents of a sweetmeat shop or two. By this time it was about 9-30—some Police officers including Mr. Harker and Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to the Fort from Jacob Circle. An armoured car was in attendance and a lorry-load of soldiers were brought up. About two dozen armed Police and a few mounted troops also arrived in the Fort. The armoured car moved from street to street and finally took shelter under a tree close to the stone heap belonging to the P. W. D. Roads Branch, opposite Bhatia Baug. The armed Police were also stationed there, while the mounted troops were placed a little farther away close to the entrance to the Bazar Gate.

The strikers did not molest any of the passers-by and readily made room for wheeled traffic. They remained collected in groups here and there. But before they could get their entry into the Elphinstone Gardens, the gates were closed. At the Royal Mint, some precautions were taken at the sight of a considerable number of strikers who were wending their way in the direction of Frere Road and Mint Street. The strikers who had proceeded towards Bori Bunder, gradually dispersed in various directions—some went in the direction of the Crawford Market, some went to the Maidan and the rest soon disappeared from view. Great panic was created by the sudden inrush of hundreds of men—especially in the lanes and bye-lanes after lasting for nearly two hours, calm succeeded excitement and in the afternoon business went on as usual. Some of the Police remained until late in the evening at Bori Bunder.

EXCITEMENT AMONG G. I. P. WORKMEN

The workmen of the Loco Department G. I. P. Railway, at Parel, showed some little excitement after the tiffin interval. They made representations to the head of the department and made demands similar to those made by the Matunga Workshop men, and on their being promised a reply by Monday the 20th, as had been done in the case of the Matunga men, they resumed work at about 4 p.m. It may be added that the same order sanctioning the increased allowances as the Matunga Workshop was circulated in the Loco Department also and the men were not satisfied with it. The result was the mild excitement which lasted for about two hours.

MEHTAS STILL HOLDING OUT

ATTITUDE OF MERCHANTS.

A large number of the "mehtas" of the piece-goods merchants of the Mulji Jetha Market and the Lakhmidas Khimji Market are still holding out, and on the other hand the merchants are also firm in their resolve not to yield to the demands of the strikers. The merchants assert that daily more men are returning to work, while the "mehtas" claim that only a few of them have returned to work and say that they are determined to hold out until their grievances are redressed.

A MEETING OF STRIKERS.

NO FAITH IN ORAL PROMISES OF MILLOWNERS.

A correspondent writes:—

A meeting of the strikers was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at Dorabjee's Chawl, Tardeo, under the presidency of Mr. Narayan S. Vilkar, head jobber of the Manekjee Petit Mills, to consider what steps should be taken to open negotiations with the millowners. A large number of people from Tardeo, Byculla and Parel were present. Mr. C. S. Deole of the Servants of India Society and Mr. N. D. Kadam were asked to address the meeting.

Mr. Deole told the strikers that they should behave in such a way that justice would always be on their side. Now that the labourers were on strike, it was necessary that they were successful in their attempt. But it was equally necessary the strikers should not behave negligently and should do what was possible to open negotiations with the millowners through their chosen representatives.

Mr. Kadam impressed upon the audience that if both sides pulled in opposite directions too much, the string of their connection would break.

Two speeches were made on behalf of the

(Continued on page .)

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN'S DEPARTURE.

PUBLIC FAREWELL.

SPEECHES IN APPRECIATION.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, a public meeting was held on Thursday at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Bombay, to bid farewell to Mr. Syud Hossain in view of his impending departure for Allahabad as editor of the "Independent." Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided. Mr. Syud Hossain was, on entering the hall, received with loud cheering.

The Chairman said he was sure he was expressing the opinion of all the members of the Home Rule League in Bombay—all who were connected with Home Rule work,—when he congratulated Mr. Syud Hossain (applause) on the opportunity which would now be his to serve the country with much more vigour than he had done uptil now. It was not necessary to tell them what great loss his absence from Bombay would be to them. He (the speaker) was sure it would be a very great loss to Bombay but it was after all a matter of congratulation that Bombay's loss would be India's gain, for while in Bombay Mr. Syud Hossain was assistant editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" (auplause), he would in Allahabad be editor of the "Independent." In the absence of a powerful Home Rule organ at Allahabad, other papers there, Anglo-Indian and Moderate, were having a sort of pernicious influence over the peole of the United Provinces. But whatever might have been or might be the influence of those papers, as soon as Mr. Syud Hossain went there he (the speaker) was sure the influence of the "Independent" would counteract all the pernicious influence of those papers and permeate the United Provinces with the cry of House Rule.

SERVICES AT BOMBAY

The services which Mr. Syud Hossain had rendered to the cause of Home Rule in Bombay could not be exaggerated. (Applause.) He was on the committee of the Home Rule League in Bombay, and his presence at the meetings of the committee and the great zeal and judgment which he brought to hear upon every question were of the greatest help to the Committee. He was one of those few selected some months ago to go and represent the Home Rule League in England (applause) and was one of those who went as far as Gibraltar and was forced to come back (laughter) to Bombay by a Government order. There was no doubt that when Mr. Syud Hossain was selected to represent the Home Rule League in England, the choice made was a wise measure and dictated by that commonsense which the Home Rule League had always shown in chosing its delegates. They rejoiced that the taking up of the editorship of the "Independent" by Mr. Syud Hossain would be a gain to India inasmuch as he would act in an independent capacity as editor of the "Independent" He (he speaker) in conclusion bade Mr. Syud Hossain a hearty farewell and assured him of the warmest thoughts of the Home Rule League of Bombay, and he further assured him that if he came back to Bombay, which he (the speaker) hoped he would do, after securing another editor for the "Independent," they in Bombay would be glad to welcome him back as one of their best workers. (Loud applause.)

FEARLESS AND THOROUGHGOING.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar said that Mr. Hossain was one of the most fearless patriots that India had had. He (Mr. Hossain) was one of the most thoroughgoing and uncommon Home Rulers who were very much needed at present. (Cheers.) But he (the speaker) rejoiced to see that Bombay's loss would be Allahabad's gain—a very great gain indeed. The speaker was sure that the great traditions of the "Bombay Chronicle" would be carried to the United Provinces and that the atmosphere of patriotism which had been created in the Bombay Presidency by Mr. Horniman and Mr. Syud Hossain would also be created in the United Provinces after Mr. Hossain had gone there. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Vibhakar remarked that he had one cause of quarrel with the "Bombay Chronicle." It did not publish the biographies of prominent men. For instance he (the speaker) did not know what the biography of Mr. Syud Hossain was (Laughter.) He did not know where Mr. Hossain was born, where he began his career, or what his actions were in England. (Renewed laughter.)

Concluding, Mr. Vibhakar said that Allahabad by taking Mr. Hossain had robbed them all of a gem whom they would always be missing in the public life of Bombay. He was afraid that Mr. Hossain's absence would be a tremendous loss to the Home Rule League. He assured Mr. Hossain, however, that whenever Mr. Hossain would come to Bombay he would always find a warm welcome from the Home Rule League and the citizens of Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. Mowji Govindji who spoke in Gujerati, dwelt on the sterling qualities of Mr. Syud Hossain particularly his great work in the "Bombay Chronicle" which the speaker said was not generally known to all but was within the knowledge of a few only who knew him. He heartily felicitated Mr. Hossain on his mission to Allahabad to unfurl the banner of freedom and wished him every success. (Prolonged cheers.)

Dr. Savarkar and Mr. M. A. Nazim also spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Hossain's work and heartily wished him every success in his new career.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who on rising to address the assembly, received an ovation, said that like Mr. Vibhakar he was afraid his address must be confined to a few words, because he need hardly say that the occasion was to him of a very painful character. Besides, he felt he might be asked on a future occasion to repeat his address, because Mr. Syud Hossain had like other men got good habits and bad habits, and among his habits he had one—he would not say whether it was a good one or a bad one—of going away and coming back again (laughter and applause), rendering farewell addresses a little unusual if not superfluous. He (the speaker) might add to that, however, an expression of his hope that Mr. Syud Hossain would come back to Bombay (applause) and would never after that give them an opportunity of a farewell demonstration in his honour but would remain with them for ever (applause). Mr. Vibhakar had said another thing, with which he (the speaker) ought to deal because it was the second occasion that it had been said that Mr. Syud Hossain had been discovered by Mr. Bomanji. He had a great respect for Mr. Syud Hossain and he was therefore not going to allow him to remain under the stigma of having been discovered by Mr. Bomanji. If any one was to have the credit of having discovered Mr. Syud Hossain, he (the speaker) claimed to have that credit himself (applause). When about two years ago he was told that Mr. Bomanji had discovered a prodigy in England, and when he was told that it was Mr. Syud Hossain, whom he had already looked upon in the light of his own discovery and his "chela" he was considerably astonished (laughter and cheers). Mr. Syud Hossain was not Mr. Bomanji's discovery at all, but once Mr. Bomanji got an idea into his head it was very difficult to get him out of it and he (Mr. Bomanji) would continue to say till the end of time that Mr. Syud Hossain was his discovery.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said they all respected and liked Mr. Syud Hossain, (applause) who during the last two years had been working with them and fighting with them in the great political battle that they had carried on in Bombay. And as long as he lived he could never hope to have as his colleague, a fellow-worker and fighter in the political cause, one who would stand so steadfastly to his principles, so loyally to the cause and so faithfully to his colleagues as Mr. Syud Hossain had done (loud cheers). When he said this he (the speaker) was not using exaggerated terms as was done sometimes, but he was telling them his honest feelings, and he said it without disparagement to his other co-workers. He had had opportunities of judging Mr. Syud Hossain as none other had. Nobody could wish for a more able and loyal colleague than Mr. Syud Hossain, who carried his loyalty to his colleagues to a degree, which, he (the speaker) must say, he had never seen rivalled by anyone in a newspaper office or in any other capacity in India or in England. In these two years if he had not had at his side such loyal and steadfast colleagues as Mr. Syud Hossain, his difficulties would have been much greater. He wished to refer to an incident of a personal character which happened a few days ago. On the famous 11th of December (applause) if he had not had Mr. Syud Hossain at his side he would have taken a dive from the top of the steps of the Town Hall to the bottom, but fortunately Mr. Syud Hossain caught him and it was owing to him that the assault upon him had not been successful.

A GREAT LOSS.

Mr. Syud Hossain's leaving Bombay was a great loss to them, and Mr. Vibhakar had reproached the speaker and Mr. Jamnadas for allowing him to go; but much as they felt his loss, they had felt it his duty—when the request had been put before him by the Hon. Pandit Motilal, Nehru and others that Mr. Syud Hossain should be allowed to go to Allahabad to make his sacrifice because there was nobody else in India so well fitted to take up that post. They were very rich in Bombay in the matter of political leaders and workers and so when they found that other parts of India asked them for such men they should make that sacrifice, because they were not working for Bombay or for Western India alone but for the whole of India in their political fight and it should be their duty to give assistance in every way they could to other parts of India. (Cheers). Much as he felt the wrench, he had not the slightest doubt in his mind as to what his duty was and he gave Mr. Syud Hossain all the encouragement in that respect. He thought Mr. Syud Hossain would not consider he was committing a breach of confidence when he said there was a hope that he might ere long be in Bombay again and carry on the work either in his present capacity or another after he had done his work in Allahabad (loud cheers), but whether he came back or not, he wished him success in his new sphere and he asked him—if he felt he should stay in Allahabad and not come back to Bombay—to consider his duty to his country and stay there and carry on their work there. (Cheers).

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he had a very pleasant duty to perform and that was to garland Mr. Syud Hossain.

Mr. Jamnadas then garlanded Mr. Syud Hossain amid loud cheering and called for three cheers for him which were heartily given.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, who on rising to address the assembly, was received with prolonged applause said, that during the hour and a half that he had been with them there that evening his feelings had varied between gratitude and discomfort; because grateful as he was for the striking evidence of their kindly feelings towards him which was afforded by the gathering, his feelings were not unmixed with a sensation of being uncomfortable. When he heard that a farewell meeting was contemplated he could not but recall that other similar meeting held less than a year ago on the eve of his departure for England on the Home Rule deputation. At that meeting he had felt confident that he should be in England for anything up to a year, but he had been sent back to Bombay bag and baggage within three months (Laughter). Now, remembering the sequel of that farewell gathering what was troubling him was lest history repeat itself and he should have to return to Bombay prematurely—rather like an undelivered letter returned by the dead letter office. He would then cut a very pitiable figure indeed (Laughter). There were in operation in this country at the present time very mysterious regulations, such as those under which a law-abiding citizen could be interned or externed, and when anyone had the misfortune to receive a double dose of it (laughter) one was liable to be simultaneously externed and interned. One might for instance be externed from AMahabad and interned in Bombay. He did not know if such a fate would overtake him, but if it did he could say that it would be an infinitely more pleasant internment than his compulsory rest cure at Gibraltar. (Laughter and cheers).

Coming to the occasion which had made it necessary for him to say *au revoir* if not good bye to his colleagues of the Home Rule League in Bombay, they knew of the project of having a national newspaper in Upper India and that he was going to Allahabad to take up that work. But he assured them that it was not with a light heart, and not indeed without a considerable wrench, that he had finally persuaded himself that it had got to be done. He assured them that the decisive consideration which moved him in the matter, as he thought it had also weighed with his friend Mr. Horniman (cheers) and the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" (cheers), was the service of the cause. Public life and political work in the United Provinces were not in nearly so vital or vigorous a condition as in Bombay. They were indeed in a comparatively stagnant condition and for reasons connected with recent political developments a situation had been created which demanded that the real opinion and sentiment of the people in Upper India should find a suitable and faithful medium of expression, and it was intended that "The Independent" should serve that purpose. So far as leaving the "Bombay Chronicle" was concerned, he felt, apart from the personal aspect, no great wrench, for he had always felt that in taking up the editorship of "The Independent" he would only be seeking to bring out an Allahabad edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" (Loud cheers). He, however, wished to say that in saying this he was more expressing a hope than formulating a forecast. Few of his hearers, he felt, realized what a task it was to produce the "Bombay Chronicle." Personally, he felt that they could not have a "Bombay Chronicle" without a B. G. Horniman (loud cheers). So it was in no spirit of overconfidence that he had said what he had said but was merely expressing a confident hope that, as far as it lay in his power, "The Independent" would be an Allahabad edition of the "Bombay Chronicle." He did not know how he might fare in this aim, but he thought he might say, whether or not "The Independent" approximated to the standard of the "Bombay Chronicle," it would at any rate, so long as he had anything to do with it, live up to its name (Cheers). It was a great thing for him to feel that in taking up this new national work he carried with him the enthusiastic good wished of his friends and colleagues in Bombay. That would be an inspiration and encouragement to him in respect of his work at Allahabad.

FUTURE POLITICAL WORK.

Continuing, Mr. Syud Hossain said that with regard to their future political work there was need for them now to realise very clearly where they stood. There was a tendency in certain quarters to rest on laurels which had never been won, while others were disposed to rest on their oars. That, to his mind, was misconceived and suicidal lassitude. Ever since the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms had been sprung upon this country, the people of India had been apparently content to do very little else beyond going round and round that scheme. That was, no doubt, a very necessary thing to do, but the process of discussion and analysis of the merits of the scheme should not be allowed to induce a too academic frame of mind among those who engaged in the task. It should not blind them to the more essential issue—the only issue that counted—and that was the winning of Home Rule for India. (Cheers). There was need therefore to resist and combat the tendency which had been manifested rather too widely, to misconceive the character of the Reforms Report. While some of the best brains in the country had brought to bear close concerntration and remarkable ability upon the discussion of the proposals contained in it, not a few of their leaders had in the process, he feared, come to regard the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as an end in itself rather than as the means to an end. The Hon. Mr. Sastri, for instance, admittedly one of the ablest Indians of his time, had been conspicuous for his searching and helpful analysis of the proposals put forward by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. But going through his speeches and writings one had an uncomfortable feeling that Mr. Sastri had no outlook beyond the blue covers of the Report. His angle of vision was firmly and apparently unmovably fixed to his desk to the exclusion of a vision of things beyond. There was danger in such absorption. Let there by all means be constructive criticism of the proposals put before them by the Government, but let such discussion proceed in harmony with the vital currents of national hope and national thought—not as mere academic exercise in constitution-making. No scheme of reforms that was not built up on the intellectual acceptance of the people could serve its purpose adequately, and it was the duty of the leaders to urge such essential modifications of the proposals before them as would meet that criterion. Above all, concluded Mr. Syud Hossain, let us beware of undermininga the foundations of national unity in vain and vague wrangles over matters that were after all subsidiary. In conclusion he again thanked his Bombay friends for their goodwishes, and wished them *au revoir*, but not good-bye. (Prolonged cheers).

PROBLEMS OF DEMOBILISATION

STATEMENT BY SIR ERIC GEDDES.

MACHINERY OF RELEASE STEADILY IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 17.

Sir Eric Geddes to-day made a considered statement regarding the complicated problems of demobilisation urging the public and the Army to exercise patience and carefully study the many sides of this thorny question. Field-Marshal Haig and Mr. Churchill were conferring in London and were closely examining the means of speeding up the discharge of more pivotal men. The machinery of release which was steadily improving was proceeding along the lines designed to avoid industrial chaos and the evils of creating large masses of unemployed. The official policy was that general demobilisation was not yet ordered and we were demobilising in a way which would give the country a homogeneous army at any one moment to meet eventualities.

Sir Eric Geddes concluded by giving a warning that the next twelve months would be critical but there was great reason for optimism and if we faced the situation as we faced the war we should win through.

HOW THE QUESTION IS BEING TACKLED.

A subsequent authoritative statement outlines the following plan which is being tackled:—

Creation of an army of occupation for the Rhine of a moderate size but high standard of efficiency for service until the Germans have made the required reparation. When completed the remainder of the Army could be demobilised according to the priority of trade category, the army of occupation to be mainly men who have done the least military service but to be recompensed by granting substantially increased pay.

Inauguration of plans in the near future for the post-war army to garrison India and other places abroad.

MENDICANCY IN CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has sent a long letter to the Government of Bengal expressing their views on question of mendicancy in Calcutta. The Chamber generally supports the steps which have been taken in this respect in Colombo by the Ceylon Government. The Chamber has made the following recommendations:—

That a census of all beggars in the city (excluding religious mendicants) should be taken, that an integral part of this investigation should be a medical examination and an enquiry into deathrate, etc., and that a system of identification should be also established; that after census has been completed and necessary particulars obtained, Government should appoint a special committee to consider ways and means to make proposals for legislation; that with the evidence which would thus be obtained from these various sources before them a special committee should prepare an estimate of the cost of providing a house of detention, a home for beggars comprising a hospital, an almshouse and an industrial home, a home for the children of the beggar class.

Both the homes might advantageously be placed under the control of the Salvation Army; that thereafter legislation should be undertaken somewhat on the lines of the Ceylon ordinance to enable the magistrate of the city to order beggars to the house of detention and also to enable the Government to require the able-bodied to work either in Calcutta or elsewhere in India as may be decided in each case.

MADRAS STUDENTS' CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

H. E. Lord Pentland last evening opened the Madras Students' Club in the presence of a large gathering. The Hon. Mr. Justice Oldfield on behalf of the Council thanked his Excellency for the honour bestowed on them in presiding on the occasion.

In formally declaring the building open his Excellency made a lengthy speech regarding the constitution of the club.

G. P. S. RAILWAY SCHOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

JETALSAR, Jan. 13.

The annual prize distribution gathering of the School was held on the School premises at Jetalsar in the afternoon of the 11th, January, 1919. Mr. Nissen presided.

After the drill and a choice programme of recitation, the head-master read his report. Mrs. Nissen then distributed the prizes.

It is reported that the theft of a registered postal bag containing 7 insured and 48 registered articles has taken place. The bag was closed in R.M.S., office, Bangalore city, on 4th instant. The seal of the outer bag, it is stated, was found intact when it was opened at Bombay, Kandhwa section and registered bag was found missing.

2nd-Lieutenant T. L. Williams, Royal Air Force, is reported accidentally killed in casualty list No. 818.

SCUFFLE IN A MORNING TRAIN.

A FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ON FOOT-BOARD.

A MILITARY OFFICER CHARGED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appearing on behalf of Mr. Poshotam Cawasji Chinoy applied for the issue of summons against Capt. Jackson of the 21st Punjabis charging him with doing an act endangering life or personal safety, assault and wrongful restraint under sections 336, 352, 341 of the I. P. C. The following is the full text of the complaint:—

TEXT OF THE COMPLAINT.

May it please Your Worship—

I, the complainant abovenamed beg to state on oath as follows:

That I am a mill-stores supplier and reside at Dhobi Talao. I am a first class season ticket holder of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Church Gate to Grant Road.

On 14th instant at about 8-45 p.m. I came to the Grant Road Station to proceed by train to Marine Lines. When I came to the platform, I saw 6 up passenger train about to start so I hurriedly went up to a first class compartment, and attempted to enter it. When I tried to open the door, I found the accused in the compartment, leaning against the door. All the widows and shutters were closed, and there was a dim light in the compartment. I had my one foot on the foot-board, and tried to open the door by turning the handle. Accused snatched my hand and pulled off the handle, to prevent me from opening the door, and said he would not let me come in. In the meantime the train started, and I was in a precarious and dangerous position on the foot-board, outside the compartment. I told him that I was a first class season ticket holder, and had a right to enter the compartment that was not reserved. But the accused would not let me enter, and stood leaning against the door with his hand on the handle to prevent me from opening the door. The train had left the platform, and had gone some distance, and was speeding up, and my position was becoming more precarious and dangerous. Accused would not even let me hold the handle to prevent me from falling. I told him I was in a dangerous position, and again told him to let me in, otherwise I would fall down on the rails. Still he would not. So I began to feel giddy as it was dark and the train was increasing in speed. So to prevent my falling, I tried to stop the train by attempting to pull the chain and put my hand through the door to pull the chain. But accused again snatched off and thrust aside my hand to prevent me from even pulling the chain. So I cried out and requested the Second Class passengers in the next compartment to pull the chain and stop the train. They did so and the train stopped at some distance from the station. As soon as the train stopped I at once alighted and called out the guard who came up and I complained to him. The guard instead of redressing my grievance began to rebuke me for stopping the train on the way and said that I should have informed him at the Charni Road Station. And then he told me that if the accused did not permit me to enter the First Class why did I not travel by the Second Class. I told him why should I travel in Second Class when I hold First Class Season Ticket. Then the guard asked accused if he had any objection to my travelling in his compartment and on his answering in the negative I was allowed to enter. I made a complaint to the guard and asked him to get me the name of the accused. But the guard started the train and at Charni Road Station the guard came to the compartment and in the presence of the stationmaster got me the name of the accused. The guard also examined tickets of both of us and took down the numbers. The accused was a local passenger and there was only one other passenger, a lady, in the compartment. So there was ample accommodation, nor was the compartment reserved. Some gentlemen in the second class compartment volunteered to give evidence and gave me their names.

I charge the accused as above and pray for process against him and that he be dealt with according to law.

PEOPLES AND AMRITSAR BANK AGAIN!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The appeal preferred by Seth Rustomji, a contributory of the People's and Amritsar Bank against the order of Justice Broadway giving sanction to a compromise entered between a new offer of the above bank by which the latter would be discharged from his liabilities amounting to 30 lakhs on payment of 25 lakhs by February 10th, 1919 came up for hearing before Justices Chevis and Scott Smith to-day.

At the outset Bevan Petman, Advocate, who appeared for the Liquidator raised a preliminary objection that the appellant had no *locus standi* as his name was not entered in the register kept for the purpose and as he was no party before the trial Judge and also that the appeal was time-barred. Counsel cited various English and Indian authorities in support of his proposition.

Mr. Beechy on behalf of Babu Harkishen Lal explained that the latter had surrendered two lakhs in order to pay 12 lakhs which he had to do at so short a notice last month and urged that the appellant had no right to appeal.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Santanam for the appellant who relied on the just ruling and practice of the court dismissed the appeal with costs.

REPRESSION AHEAD.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS FOR GOVT.

ROWLATT RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED.

TEXT OF PROPOSED BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

A bill to make provision in special circumstances to supplement the ordinary Criminal Law and for the exercise of emergency powers by Government is published. It gives effect to the recommendations contained in chapter 17 of the Rowlatt Committee's report in so far as they relate to emergency measures punitive, emergency measures preventive and provision for existing danger. It is divided into five parts. Under the first three parts (1) the punitive measures, (2) preventive measures of a mild character and (3) preventive measures of a more stringent type can each in turn be called into operation as recommended in paragraph 180 of the report. Part 4 makes provision for the existing danger on the lines suggested in paragraph 196 of the report and part 5 deals with certain miscellaneous matters.

Another bill to provide for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 is also published. It gives effect to the recommendations contained in chapter 17 of the report of the Rowlatt Committee in so far as they relate to punitive measures (permanent). Further clause 3 adds to the Criminal Procedure Code a new section 196-B as drafted by the Committee appointed to consider and revise the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.

LABOUR STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

mill-hands which made three things clear. Firstly, the strikers were unwilling to rejoin as they were afraid of the other strikers. Secondly, they were absolutely reluctant to come forward to open negotiations with the millowners, because their past experience was that such persons were generally spotted and made to suffer dismissal for some slight fault. Thirdly, the strikers had little faith in the oral word of millowners.

The meeting ended by appointing a committee to open negotiations with the millowners, especially with the owner of the Manekjee Petit Mills.

FIRMNESS OF MILLOWNERS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your widely read journal?

The Labour strike which has continued for a period beyond expectation is indicative of the firm attitude of the millhands who are bent on having their just claims thoroughly established. The millowners who are loth to depart from a share of the excessive profits made during the war time, seem to have been comparatively determined to starve the labourers into submission. During this struggle the public of Bombay have to undergo many difficulties. What are the Government doing?—Yours etc.,

ADMIRER OF MILLOWNERS' FIRMNESS.

Parel, Jan. 16.

NEW Y. W. C. A. HOSTEL.

The Bombay Y.W.C.A. will start on Monday a campaign for funds for a new Association building, which is to be used as a hostel for self-supporting young women, and others who are strangers in the City. The present building, where about 50 can be accommodated, is entirely inadequate to meet the present demand which is daily growing more urgent with the re-opening of ocean travelling. Each week, it is necessary for the Y.M.C.A. to find accommodation in private houses for travellers going and coming by steamers.

The project for a new hostel has been under discussion for some time by a large committee of prominent business men, but the difficulty of finding suitable quarters has delayed matters. A house that can be adapted for the purpose required, in a good location, can now be purchased. It is estimated that at about four lakhs of rupees will be required to purchase and equip the building and the Committee hope to be able to raise this amount in the next month. In view of the valuable service which the Association renders to women and girls their appeal should certainly meet with a large response.

The Campaign Committee is Mrs. Martyn, President. Mrs. Hunt, Hon. Secretary. A. Turner Laing Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

A number of subscriptions have already been received although no public appeal has yet been made. The first lakh of rupees was given by her Excellency, Lady Willingdon, who has been interested in the scheme. The list of subscribers is as follows:—

	Rs.
Sir Shapurji Broacha.	1,000
Miss Brauer.	50
Per Mrs. Conway.	101
Mrs. Crawford.	50
Mrs. Crookston.	20
Herbert Greaves Esq.	5,000
Kinnaird Club members.	52
Mrs. K. McKenzie.	300
R. P. Scott Esq.	250
Lady Tata.	5,000
Wadia, N. M. Charities Trustees.	5,000
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.	100,000
	1,29,823

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GODINHO DEFAMATION CASE.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

A. F. Martin.....Appellant
(original accused)

vs.

P. N. Godinho.....Respondent
(original complainant).

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a Criminal Appeal for admission against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay convicting the accused of defamation and sentencing him to a fine of Rs. 500 or in default two months' simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case were as follows:—

That the appellant had married a widow named Bibiana Silva Martin in 1904. She belonged to a village in the Goa Territory which was also the native place of the respondent. Before her marriage Mrs. Martin knew the respondent and it was at the suggestion of the latter that he married her in Bombay. For some time the appellant and his wife pulled on well and during this time Mrs. Martin used to meet the respondent occasionally. In October, 1915 Mrs. Martin filed a criminal complaint against the appellant charging him with assaulting her but the proceedings were dropped for want of witnesses. Subsequently Mrs. Martin preferred an application under Sec. 488 Criminal Procedure Code claiming separate maintenance from the appellant wherein an order was passed allowing her separate maintenance of Rs. 20 per month. For some time before the filing of the criminal complaint for assault the appellant had suspected Mrs. Martin of having criminal intimacy with the respondent. When the appellant became convinced of the fact he instructed his solicitors to write to Mrs. Martin the letter (Ex. A) dated the 7th December, 1917. Therein the appellant among other things, charged his wife with having committed adultery with the respondent. The appellant took proceedings for dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Martin but his petition was dismissed owing to his inability to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as costs of Mrs. Martin as ordered by the court. Even before the filing of the said petition the respondent had on 11th December, 1917 preferred a complaint in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay against the petitioner charging him with defaming the respondent to the appellant's solicitors who were instructed to write the letter Ex. A. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him as above.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments admitted the appeal.

Mr A G. Sathaye appeared for the appellant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATUDAY THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1687-18—Sm. B and Co., Haji Ibrahim Haji Sulleman and ors v. Haji Essack Haji Tar Mahomed and anr., Khandvalla and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

562-17—Nami H & Co, Balcrishna Vishnu Vaigaukar and anr v Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant and anr. Mehta D. & L., Part Heard.

1276-17—Purnanand and Co, Bhuderji Lalji v Morarji Raghunath and ors. Mer. K and Co. Mehta D and L.

413-18—Mirza M and M. Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mer K and Co. Jeh and S.

468-18—Malvi M B and Co. Messrs Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v Messrs Bhagwandas Dolatram a firm.

1059-16—Matu J and M, Gangadhar Keshoram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.

614-18—Judah and S. Vithalrao Shivbagoo Alconda v Rao Saheb Moolji Narayen.

368-17—Amin and D, Bai Bhulibai widow and anr v Purshotam Jiwan and anr, Jam R and D.

153-18—Ard H D & Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhimani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd Kanga & S.

571-17—Vachha & Co, Messrs Manharlal Bajrangjit a firm v Messrs Purshotam Jiwandas Purshotam a firm, Payne and Co. Settled.

681-17—Shamrao M & H, Juthabhai Vishram v Haji Sulleman Haji Jusub, Matu J & M.

66-18—Kharas & Co., Framroz F Bhesania v. anr v. The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ld., Payne and Co.

528-16—Bhimji and Co. Robert Buchanan and anr v. S N Co. Ld. The Indian and Pemusalai Payne and Co.

20-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v. Tricumdas Lalji Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co. Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v. Girdharlal Jadavnath Bridmar a firm. Payne and Co.

1383-17—H D and Co. Merwanji Dhanjibhai Sukhai and ors v. Virbaiji widow and ors Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th. and Co. Ratansey Doongersey v. Bhawanjshanker Parashram and anr. D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D. Abdulla Goolam Hossein v. Amoobai widow and ors. Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

167-18—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow Vasanji Bhimji and anr, Bhimji and Co. Settled.

175-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Sale and Ibrahim Abdulla Al Fazal a firm v Maganlal Kalianji, Ragh N and Co. Settled.

498-17—Purnanand & Co., Ratilal Mulji & Co. a firm v Madahal Venkoba Chetty a firm, Soonderdas & Co., Part heard.

1161-16—Mer K & Co, Sultanally Allbhoy and anr v Ambalal Pranj wandas and anr Wadia G & Co, Payne and Co.

1357-16—Mulji & Tha., S. Dewaji Pant v. K Satyanarayan Pocha & Co.

338-17—Payne and Co, Rattonbai v Abdul Hoosein Tookhmanj and ors, Mer K & Co.

186-17—Jam R & D, Purshotam Ranchordas v Framroz Merwanji Desai, Mulla & For postponement.

1052-17—Payne and Co, Gokuldas Madhowji & Co. a firm v Hirachand Venichand a firm, Bhai K and G.

926-17—Payne and Co, The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd v Ramprasad Moolchand, Soonderdas & Co.

1380-17—Judah & S, Abdul Masjid Abdul Aziz v Badrdm Abdulla Yahyna and anr, Cap & V, Judah & S.

464-17—Soonderdas & Co, Amrangia Jethaji a firm v Shankerlal Goolabchand and ors, Dikshet M & K.

646-18—Mehta D & L, Jivraj Rajmal v Deepchand Gulabchand, and ors Moti & Devi.

322-18—Cap & V, Mowji Premji a firm v Lakhmidas Nursey, Payne and Co.

34-17—Ard H D & Co, Elcas Haji Abdulla & Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Smetham B & Co.

90-17—Forbes & Co, Devilal Hargovandas Sha v. Nathubhai Kalubhai and ors, Jeh G. & B.

296—18—M. B. Chothia, Naginchand Foolchand v. Nathubhai Jekisondas & anr.

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EMPLOYMENT AFTER DEMOBILISATION.

APPLICANTS FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In connection with the impending demobilisation of the troops, the Chairman of the Bengal Employment and Labour Board has issued the following note with reference to the constitution of a provincial committee to work in co-operation with the Central Employment and Labour Board, Delhi for the purpose of advising and assisting in obtaining suitable situations in India for men not having employment to return to in civil life, who either belong to or are resident in India or who may desire to adopt an Indian career. The question of the return to civil employment on release from army service of officers and other ranks now serving with His Majesty's forces has received the careful attention of Government, and on the recommendation of the Central Employment and Labour Board, Delhi, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, Bengal, has constituted a provincial committee whose duty it will be to advise with reference to and assist in obtaining suitable situation in India for men in the army not having assured employment in civil life who either belong to or are resident in India or who may desire to adopt an Indian career. This committee will be known as the Bengal Employment and Labour Board. The Central Employment and Labour Board Delhi in co-operation with army headquarters is now taking necessary steps to obtain particulars of such officers and men on army service as will require assistance. The board is out to address employers through the various Chambers of Commerce, Trade Association etc., but it is required that any employer of labour not in touch in such organisation and having a vacancy for an employee will write direct to the Secretary Bengal Employment and Labour Board, Writers' Building, Calcutta, who will supply the necessary information forms, etc.

IMPORT OF TEA INTO BRITAIN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

A Press Communiquie says:—The Food Controller has informed the tea commission that entry into the United Kingdom of private parcels of tea posted as presents to private persons is still prohibited, and that he will advise the Tea Commissioner immediately the prohibition is removed. The Food Controller has also informed the Tea Commissioner that import licenses to the United Kingdom for private exports of tea from India will be issued in London and not in India. This refers to the scheme lately published under which private imports are permitted under certain conditions.

Tonnage for private exports must be secured by shippers direct and does not concern the Ministry of Food, but the Food Controller is asking the Ministry of Shipping to do their best for private exporters after arranging definite allocation of space for the balance of his contract teas.

BENGAL DELEGATES TO SCIENCE CONGRESS.

ENTERTAINED BY BENGALEE STUDENTS

A correspondent writes:—The Bengal delegates to the Science Congress were entertained at an evening party on Thursday by some Bengalee students of Bombay. Among the guests there were Rao Bahadur Chunilal Bose, Chemical Examiner, to the Government of Bengal, Professor P. Neogi, Government College, Rajsahi, Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis and Mr. Mr. H. C. Das Gupta, Lecturers Presidency College, Calcutta Captain K. Das Gupta, Officer Commanding Indian Troops Hospital, Bikaner, and Mr. J. L. Mitter, Assistant Entomologist (Medical) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

A SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENT.

Information has been received by the last English Mail that Mr. Ibrahim Suleman Haji, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, has passed the final B.Sc. examination of the London University. Mr. Haji went to England for the Bar as a scholar of his Highness the Aga Khan, who awarded him a liberal scholarship for prosecution of his studies there. He is the son of Khan Bahadur Dr. S. G. Haji, of Karachi, who is a staunch follower of H. H. the Aga Khan. Mr. Haji received his early education at the Sind Madresahtul-Islam, Karachi, and graduated from the Elphinstone College, Bombay. When war broke out, in the midst of his studies, he joined the Ambulance Corps and did duty as a Superintendent of Indian Diet and Interpreter, both on an Hospital Ship and at Baulogne in France for about 18 months. Mr. Haji will return to India shortly and practise at the Bombay High Court.

GENERAL HUNTER.

WHY HE LEFT GIBRALTAR.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Coalition Unionist candidate for the Lancaster Division, says a London paper, on his first public appearance in Lancaster was asked, "Why did you leave Gibraltar?" He replied: I am glad to have the opportunity of answering that question. I was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the troops at Gibraltar. The inhabitants there are not British, they are not Spanish, and not Moorish; they are all sorts. I have been a champion for fair play to the British soldier all my life, and I mean to be till I am dead. In my opinion, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the British soldiers there were not treated with fair play. I said so, and by saying so I gave offence to the people of Gibraltar, who lived and fattened and battened on the profits made out of the garrison. Because I gave offence to them I was not supported, and I resigned. I am very proud of the action I then took. If I had the chance to do it again I would do it again. As long as God gives me breath I will stick up for fair play to the British soldier. This most efficient garrison have proved their worth. Every one of those regiments was included in "the Contemptibles." Every one of those regiments ought to have been treated as princes; they were treated more like dirt. I could not stand it. I said so, and that was why I resigned."

A Lancaster correspondent adds that in an interview Sir Archibald Hunter said that guards were interfered with; ranks broken and the native police offered no redress. English ladies were spat upon. It was false to suggest he could not get on with the people He would not see insult being continually heaped on brave men.

Sir Archibald Hunter, who vacated the command of the Southern Army in India in 1908, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar on Sept 30, 1910. Early in 1913 the following official announcement was made: "General Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, has applied for, and been granted, three months' leave of absence," and a deputation from Gibraltar was informed by the Colonial Secretary that the local representations would meanwhile receive consideration. It was announced later in the year that he had resigned, his successor being Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MANGALORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above title appears a letter from a correspondent in your issue of the 14th instant charging the Italian missionaries of Mangalore of having throttled the educational institution started by Mr. M. D'Souza. I am afraid your correspondent has drawn an one-sided picture as the consensus of opinion in the community to my knowledge is that the spirit displayed by Mr. D'Souza at the time was such as to justify any action taken by the missionaries. However, his new venture of an "Industrial School" no doubt deserves the support of all well-wishers, specially considering the number of Canara catholics in the humbler walks of life emigrating to Bombay for taking up menial employments to the detriment of their moral life. The regular and secular clergy of Canara have so far not done much in ameliorating the condition of their flock. The old pensioners and the well-to-do of Mangalore appear to have no backbone and apparently they are all for themselves. The clergy of Canara have not yet endeavoured to study the economic and social condition of the people placed under their charge, and it not now too early that laymen bestirred themselves to fit their poorer brethren for a better life. If every parish had its own Industrial school and taught the pupils various arts which would enable them to earn more and live better, some at least of the evils that confront the community would be solved. The efforts of Mr. D'Souza are therefore worthy of support and I hope Mr. D'Souza will not be determined by the opposition he will meet with but go on unflinchingly doing his duty towards his.—Yours, etc.,

COMMUNITY.

Bombay, Jan. 15.



YOUR BABY ought to double his weight in the first six months.

Your Baby cannot tell you if you supply him with the right material, he can only reward you by his look of healthy happiness and contentment.

At no time of his life does he grow so rapidly. If he weighs 7 lbs. at birth he should weigh 14 lbs. when six months old.

Not for one hour is Nature idle, and it depends almost entirely on what sort of material you give to your baby whether Nature's work is to be constructive or destructive and what sort of a body Nature will build.

Will the material you give to your baby enable Nature to build solid flesh, dense bone, clean blood, calm strong nerves—or loose, flabby fat, porous bone and an anæmic little body.

If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger and the time wasted in ridding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate—he has none of these risks to run—and, mixed with his food, he gets a love and sympathy that no manufactured product can give. That is why you will take Glaxo yourself before you give up breast feeding as hopeless. But when your doctor or commonsense advises bottle feeding you will be wise to select the food that most nearly meets your baby's demands.

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At those Official Institutions, Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and similar Bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger healthier and stronger race of men and women, Glaxo is constantly used. The Sheffield Health Department, for example, has used over a million and a half feeds of Glaxo in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotherham, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.

When your Baby is six months old, has doubled his weight with firm flesh, enjoys good health and good spirits you will be glad you have helped instead of hindered Nature to give your baby strong, healthy, virile constitution. The Best is Not Too Good for Your Baby.

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GREECE TOO LITTLE FOR INFAMY.

M. Venizelos, says a mail paper, speaking at the National Liberal Club in London, told how at the beginning of the war the German Minister in Athens came to him because of his declaration that, if Bulgaria attacked Serbia, Greece would go to the assistance of her Allies.

"The German Minister asked me if, in going to Servia's assistance, I was looking forward to any benefits that might arise for Greece. I replied 'No.' He then said, 'But if Greece will remain neutral, we are in a position to give her very great and substantial benefits.' (Laughter.)

"I then asked what were the benefits which Germany would offer us. I put that question, knowing what the answer would be, but I wished it to come from him. He replied, "Germany will give you Monastir, and as much more of Serbia as you want.' (Loud laughter.)

"I said to the Minister. 'You will allow me to translate your offer into my own words. What you do is this: you ask me to dishonour my signature, to dishonour my country, and violate its obligations towards Serbia, and as remuneration you offer me a part of the corpse of that which I am expected to kill. My country is too, little to commit so great an infamy.'" (Loud and continued cheers.)

DR. GLEN LISTON AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech at the Science Congress, two or three days ago, Major Glen-Liston is reported to have said that small-pox in India has been successfully combated with vaccination. Has it? Has small-pox really fallen off? The latest official returns show how unwarrantable is Dr. Liston's assertion. The Sanitary Commissioner in his annual report, published last week, reported thousands of deaths from small-pox in this well-vaccinated Presidency. We have in Dr. Liston's statement another illustration of the audacity with which statements are advanced by medical men for the glory of vaccination. They reckon on the existence of public prejudice in their favour and that whatever they please to say, will be received with acclamation by a gullible public. By and by they will begin to share the fate of detected deceivers—they will be distrusted even when they speak the truth. Th medical profession will yet pay dearly for their maintenance of this great vaccine imposture.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Market was unchanged with very little doing in coal shares beyond an inquiry for Kuardi which put these shares up to Rs. 27-4 but they were easier at close, being quoted Rs. 26-8. Jute shares did not attract much attention but ruled steady in absence of buying. Kamarhattys changed hands at Rs. 394 and Rs. 392. Fair volume of business was reported in Industrial and miscellaneous section with popular stocks ruling fully firm, chemical industries realized Rs. 23 12 and Cliveden Coke Rs. 13 while Standard Wagon were done at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 premimum. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal.—Kamagurria, 34/4, Kuardi 26/12,

Jute.—Alliance pref. 104, Belvedere ord, 515, Hooghly pref. 14/12, Kamarhatty ord. 598, Kankinarrah ord. 560, Northbrook ord, 32, Orient ord. 468 Premium. Reliance ord. 34, Waverly ord 11-8.

Miscellaneous.—Assam Saw Mills 24/4, Anglo Oriental Navigation 34/12, Bengal paper 17, Bengal Aerating Gas 172, Boraree Coke 5/8, premium, British Burmah Petroleum. 8.8, Chemical Industries 23/12, Cliveden Coke 13, Indian Tanneries 194, Kumardhubi Engineering 54-8, Russa Engineering 326, Standard Wagon ord. 3 premium, Sara Seraiganj Railway, 92, Villiers Engineering 18.

Government paper 34 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74.4 and small lots at Rs. 74.8, to Rs. 74-12.

There were no tenders for sterling transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 16th instant.

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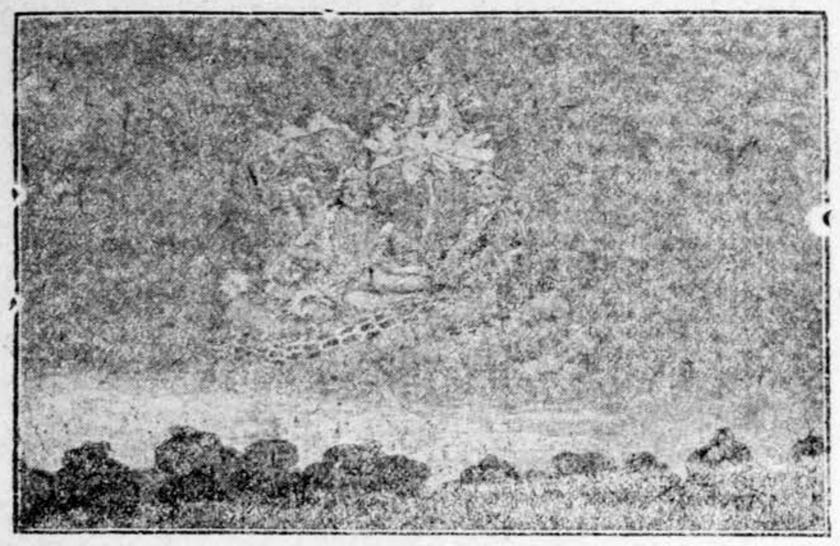
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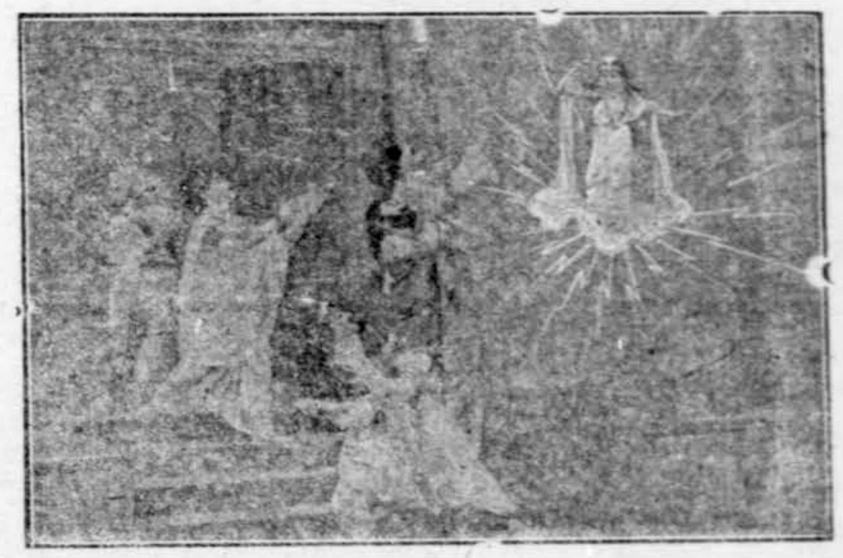
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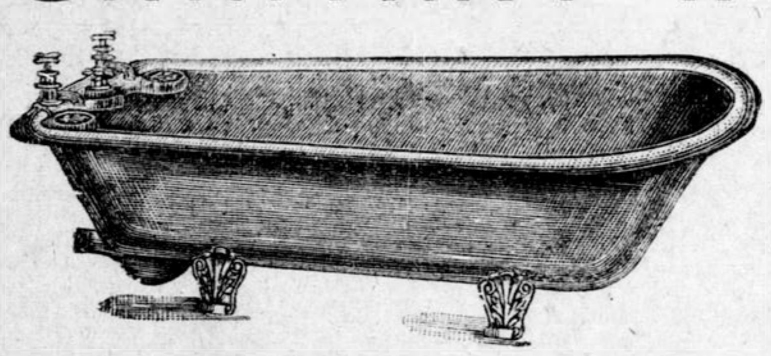
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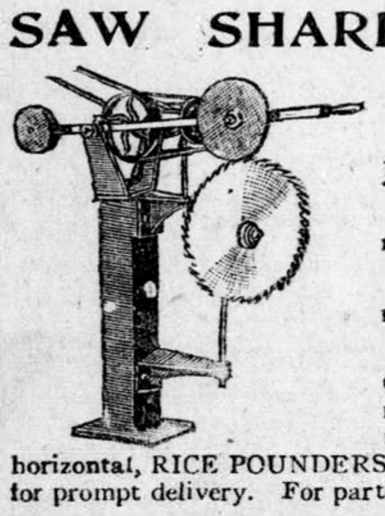
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FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

An official press note issued by the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund states:—The total contributions to the Famine Fund to date are Rs. 3,77,333-8-9. The total quantity of grass brought is 1¼ crores lbs., besides cotton seed husks and wheat bhoosa. Local Committees have now been formed for the Nasik and West Khandesh Districts and their programmes of relief are being organised. Arrangements are being made to afford relief in Cutch through some local gentlemen. Many private individuals and institutions such as the pinjrapoles seek the help of this fund to move their purchases of grass to the affected areas but in view of the Government restrictions on such movements and of the complete occupation of sidings at the despatching stations with Government grass waggons this Committee have been unable to help such applicants. It is hoped that the Government will still reconsider their policy in this matter and remedy the helplessness of people who wish to spend money in charitable cattle relief.

Despatches of Fodder:—About 20 lakhs of lbs. have already been despatched by railway and by sea and a steady movement of about 55 waggons a day is in view from the 17th instant.

Clothing:—Grants for this have been given freely as asked. The Bhattia volunteers have been paid Rs. 10,000 to prepare clothing required for Guzerat, Cutch and Kathiawar and their co-operation is valuable.

Cheap Grain Shops:—The demand for these is great but the difficulty of securing grain available only in other Presidencies very much hampers the free starting of these. Rice is being sent wherever the same is demanded, but it is clear that bajri and maize are most in demand. Unfortunately these are not available in this Presidency in quantities.

Concessions:—The Agents, the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, have kindly given an all round reduced rate for fodder moved by this Fund. They have also agreed to carry free of charge parcels of clothing to the affected areas from this Fund.

A favourable reply from the Government of Bombay to this Committee's application for concession in freight on the lines given in 1911-12 is awaited.

The Government of India have reduced the freight on rice from Rangoon to Bombay by Rs. 15 per ton, i.e., to Rs. 40 per ton but it is felt that a further substantial reduction in the rate of Rs. 40 per ton is necessary.

The inter-provincial restrictions on movements of grass and food-stuffs are a source of considerable hardship to the affected areas in getting necessary articles from other provinces where they are available and it is hoped that the Government of India will revise their policy in this respect.

The following are among the latest subscriptions:—

Messrs. Ralli Bros., Karachi and Bombay, Rs. 10,000; Messrs. The Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 7,500 Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Gill and Co., Rs. 3,000; Messrs. Langley and Co., Rs. 1,500; Mr. Robert Barrow, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Jamshetji Ardeshir H. Chinoy, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. H. J. Billimoria and Co., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Owen and Okell, Rs. 1,000; Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Kapilram H. Vakeel, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Cama, Rs. 600; Balance of proceeds of a dance given by the Embarkation Staff No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks at the Mole on 20th Dec., 1918; Rs. 600; The Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. Parbhudas Purshottamdas through Mr. Maunmohandas Parbhudas Rs. [illegible]00; Hon Justice Lalubhai A. Shah, Rs. [illegible]00; Bai Jamnabai, widow of late Chaturbhui Hemraj, Rs. 500; Hon Justice Sir J. J. Heaton, Rs. 250; Mrs. S. C. Sethna, Rs. 200; Mr. Rustomji M. Panday, Rs. [illegible]0; Mr. W. M. Turner Green, Rs. 150; Mr. R. H. Pathak, Rs. 10[illegible]; Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Gazdar, Rs. [illegible]01; In memory of Soona and Kaiku, Rs. [illegible]01; Mrs. Meherbai Nanabhai Saher, Rs. [illegible]00; Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rs. [illegible]00; Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, Rs. 100; Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Rs. [illegible]; Mr. R. A. Dalal, Rs. [illegible]; [illegible] Rs. [illegible]; A Parsi, Rs. [illegible]; Previously acknowledged Rs. 3,41,[illegible]-8-9; Total Rs. 3,77,[illegible]-8-9.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have raised the rate of demand loan from 6 to 7 per cent. the percentage being 26.6[illegible].

There were no tenders for sterling transfers on Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday.

DON'T NEGLECT DYSPEPSIA.

A DANGEROUS POLICY LEADING TO UNTOLD MISERY LATER ON.

Untold misery invariably results from neglect of the early symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, and there is always the possibility that stomach ulceration or gastritis may develop. That is why it is so dangerous for those who experience pain after eating, with a flushed face, heartburn, etc., to wait and see if the symptoms will subside of their own accord or become worse. Be assured that they will certainly become worse unless you take steps to neutralise the acid, which is the root cause of the trouble: To neutralise acid in the stomach, and so prevent food fermentation and unpleasantness after meals, is quite an easy matter. Simply get some pure bisurated magnesia from the chemist, and take half a teaspoonful in a little water immediately after meals. This plan is surely preferable to dosing the stomach with drugs or confining yourself to an unattractive diet of easily digested foods. It enables you to eat freely of the foods you fancy, for by taking the bisurated magnesia you keep the stomach quite free from acid and prevent all possibility of food fermentation. Food remains bland and sweet until perfectly digested, and consequently there is no pain. This plan is recommended by many specialists, and is worthy of a thorough trial by all, but to avoid confusion with the acetates, citrates, or oxides of magnesia, or equally unsuitable mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, readers should ask the chemist very distinctly for the bisurated, the only form prepared especially for stomach use.

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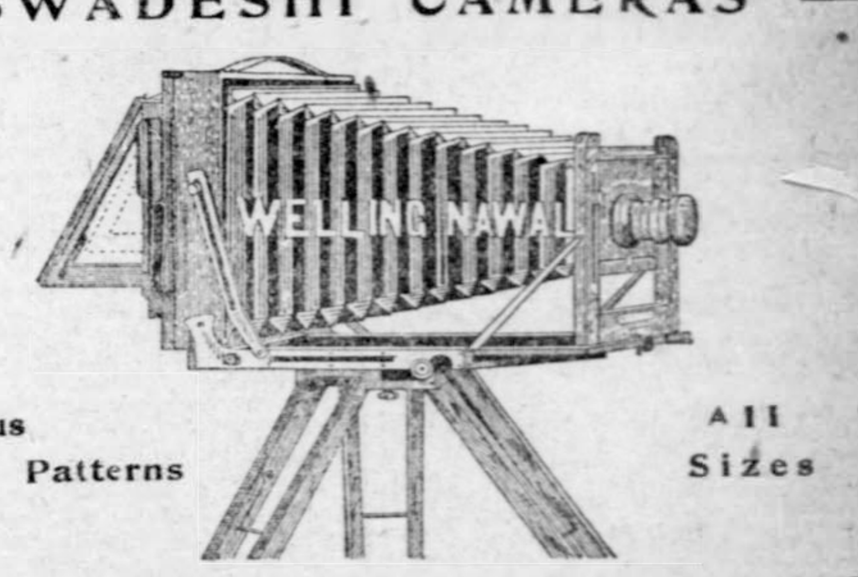
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(2nd Sunday after Epiphany—19th Jan.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral, Tours in C. Hymns 281, 450, 192 324, 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles, Anthem. Chants, Hymns 75, 260, 178, Collections for Bombay Diocesan Central Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Z. B. M. M., Bombay. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock)—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy, Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Collections for the Sunday School.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Black-aby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apolla Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6.30 p.m., Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.80 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Resary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5.0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.



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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues in excess at Ambala; night temperature is lower than usual in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal. Night temperature is in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal, the deficiency being large in north-east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah; night temperature is above the average over the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Indore reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Kathiawar. With a few local exceptions in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also in excess at Veraval, Ahmedabad and Indore, but remains in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.33 in. of rain; Saugor 0.24 in., and Hoshangabad 0.16 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess in the north; in the south skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations; night temperature is above the average nearly everywhere and the excess is considerable in the southwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri but is in excess elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is slightly above the average.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern districts of the Central Provinces and the south of Central India West. A feeble disturbance is affecting Baluchistan and the north-west frontier and weather is unsettled over the whole of northern India. Night temperature is above the average in the Deccan and the central parts of the country. Local showers appear probable in Baluchistan, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1919

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.917 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.1 "
Dew Point	66.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.748 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.2 "
Minimum do.	67.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,E,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	94 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan	h. m	ft. in	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	17	m 11 26	27 4	17	m 6 11 5 47a	17 9 15 7
Sat.	18	m 0 3a 0 34a	29 10 27 3	18	m 6 44 6 23a	17 5 16 1
Sun.	19	m 1 7 1 14	29 7 27 0	19	m 7 22 16 57a	17 4 16 10
Mon.	20	m 1 37 1 52a	28 9 28 5	20	m 7 54 7 29a	17 6 17 9
Tues.	21	m 2 4 2 31a	27 11 25 9	21	m 8 25 8 1a	17 10 18 9
Wed.	22	m 2 30 3 12a	27 2 25 1	22	m 8 56 8 34a	18 3 19 10
Thur.	23	m 2 54 3 59a	26 4 24 5	23	m 9 32 9 12a	18 7 20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 17 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h. 15m.	Sunset	6h. 22m.
" 18 (Saturday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 23m.
" 19 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 24m.
" 20 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 24m.
" 21 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 25m.
" 22 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 25m.
" 23 (Thursday)	"	7h. 15m.	"	6h. 26m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919, Jan. 24, 10h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 31d. 4h. 52.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 7d. 20. 14 4m. p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th January, 1919, was 30.085 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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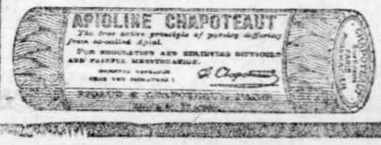
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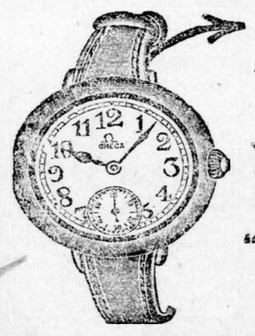
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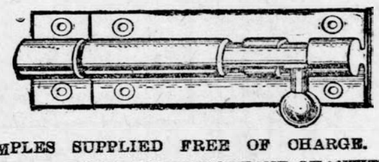
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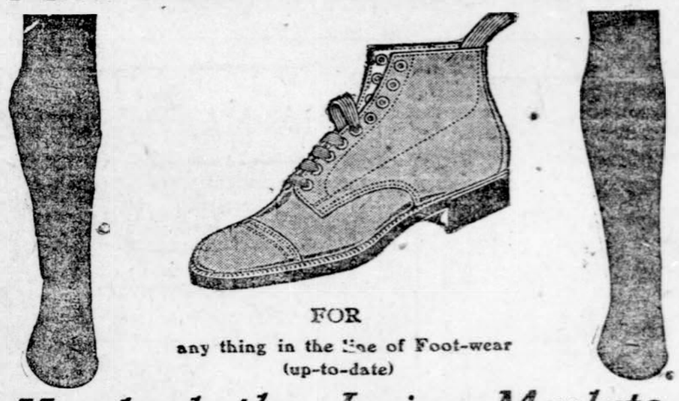
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